MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1986

Israel

In continuing developments in the Pollard affair, "Israeli political circles" condemned the "evil" leaks in the United States on the affair, and warned that further leaks will "tarnish the atmosphere" between the two countries, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli officials in Washington cited in the same report claimed that some U.S. Administration officials want to "harm" Israel. A "senior" Israeli figure, in a talk with *DAVAR*, cautioned that Israel "will contemplate" the possibility of exposing U.S. intelligence gathering operations inside Israel in retaliation for further "hostile" publications or leaks on the alleged "Israeli espionage network" in the United States. Meanwhile, the head of the IDF intelligence branch insisted that military intelligence had "absolutely nothing" to do with the Pollard affair, in remarks cited by Jerusalem radio.

In terrorist activity, two women were injured when a bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket, Jerusalem radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Commenting on the U.S. Senate's failure to override President Reagan's veto of its earlier decision to block an arms deal with that country, *AL-RIYAD* praised the vote and said it represents a "victory" for the Kingdom's role on the international level and also against those who advocate Israeli policy over U.S. policy, Riyadh radio reported. Israeli officials in Washington are "pleased" with the Senate vote, according to Jerusalem radio, and they opined that Saudi Arabia now will have to "tangibly prove" that their views are "moderate" in view of the upcoming congressional debate regarding the sale of AWACS to that country. Nevertheless, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin accused Saudi Arabia, with Syria and Libya, of "financing" terrorism, in an interview with the Italian paper *IL MATTINO* AFP reported.

Lebanon

The Amal Movement announced a "unilateral and comprehensive" cease-fire in the Palestinian camps in a statement issued after a Political Bureau session, according to Beirut radio, and it urged the Palestinians to "come back to their senses" and honor the cease-fire. The radio reported earlier on "violent" fighting in the areas of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The "special force" entrusted with Al-Tariq al-Jadidah security confronted many "difficulties," including Amal and PSP roadblocks in the area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In an interview with KUNA, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused the head of Syrian military intelligence of "leading" the operations against the Palestinian camps and the Sunni areas in Beirut. 'Arafat applauded the position of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Hizballah of not participating in the attack on the Palestinian camps and Sunni areas in Beirut, and he viewed their neutrality as a sign of their "support." On the other hand, in a statement cited by the clandestine PSP Voice of the Mountain radio, party leader Walid Junblatt declared that the "proper" way of dealing with 'Arafat's forces in Lebanon is to give the "genuine opposition," led by the Palestinian National Salvation Front, a "responsible role" in fighting the PLO leader's "henchmen" in the security and political spheres.

In other developments, Amal leader Nabih Birri departed for Damascus for talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, according to the radio, while Voice of Lebanon radio reported the presence in that city of 6 February Movement leader Shakir al-Barjawi.

Syria

Relations With Iraq — "Informed Arab diplomatic sources" cited by the Riyadh paper *AL-RIYAD* reported by QNA disclosed that an Iraqi-Syrian "political meeting" will take place within the next "2 days." The sources speculated that the meeting will usher in a "major detente" between the two countries on "all levels."

Bomb Blast — The blast that killed and wounded many persons in Damascus was caused by a car bomb, and not by faulty gas cylinders as reported previously, according to investigations into the incident reported by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Bahrain-Qatar

Qatar commenced the withdrawal of its forces from Fasht al-Dibal 4 June, simultaneous with the start of the departure of Bahraini reinforcements on the Hawar Islands, WAM reported citing the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoting "Gulf sources." The sources predicted that the withdrawal would take approximately a week to complete at which time Bahrain would remove all installations it had under construction on the island. In a related development, a statement carried by QNA and cited by Riyadh SPA announced Qatar's decision to lift all restrictions on visitors to Fasht al-Dibal as of 6 June.

Somalia

"Somali diplomatic sources" cited by the Paris paper *AL-MUSTAQBAL* reported by AFP asserted that shots were fired at the car in which President Siad Barre was riding in outside Mogadishu last month, causing the vehicle to swerve and crash into a bus and "seriously" injuring Barre. A medical bulletin issued in Riyadh where Barre is recuperating described his condition as "very good" and said the president would be leaving the hospital "soon," according to Mogadishu radio.

PDRY

Another 228 persons "misled" in the abortive 13 January coup attempt were released 5 June, bringing the number of those released in the general amnesty to 2,700, Aden radio revealed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Sources Predicting Imminent Syria-Iraq Meeting

Saudi Paper: During Next 2 Days

GF051105 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jun (QNA) — Press reports here quoted informed Arab diplomatic sources as saying a Syrian-Iraqi political meeting will be held during the next 2 days. Quoting these sources, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says that the Arab reconciliation committee chaired by 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, has been informed of this meeting. The newspaper adds that after this meeting is held, Damascus and Baghdad will witness a major detente in their relations on all levels and that Iraq will support Syria in confronting a premediated Israeli plan to strike at the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The two capitals will also witness an economic detente, including the operation of the Iraqi pipeline through Syria.

AL-RIYAD quotes some circles as emphasizing security meetings were held between the two countries during the past 2 weeks and that King Husayn's mediation between them was conveyed to the Arab reconciliation committee from the beginning.

Ministers Prepare Presidential Summit

JN051231 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Well-informed sources say a Syrian-Iraqi ministerial meeting in mid-month is expected to pave the way for a summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn. The sources add the anticipated meeting will be devoted to discussing differences between Damascus and Baghdad in an attempt to remove them before the two presidents' meet. If this preliminary meeting succeeds, the two presidents will meet on the sidelines of the forthcoming Arab summit if it is held within the next few weeks or before the Arab summit if it is delayed. The possibility that other Arab leaders will join the Syrian-Iraqi summit in progress is not ruled out.

Iraqi Minister: Border Meeting Planned

JN060719 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] London, Riyadh — Agencies — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has said that the first session of the Iraqi-Syrian dialogue will be held on the border between the two countries after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr holiday [7-10 June], but he did not define the official level for the dialogue. This came in a statement by the Iraqi minister to the magazine *AL-TADAMUN* in its issue to be published in London tomorrow, Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Saudi newspaepr *AL-RIYAD* thinks the next few days might witness detente on various levels between Syria and Iraq. The paper says Syria will receive Iraqi support to confront an Israeli scheme aimed at striking at the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The paper also believes the Iraqi oil pipeline crossing Syrian territory to the Lebanese coast might be reopened.

The newspaper *AL-QABAS* yesterday quoted a source, said to be a senior Arab diplomatic source, as saying that an important meeting will be held between Iraqi and Syrian officials on the border between the two countries in an area between Al-Rutbah [in Iraq] and Abu al-Shamat [in Syria] at the end of next week. The Kuwaiti paper quoted the source as saying that the meeting will be between the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers to pave the way for a meeting at a higher level.

'Arafat Charges Syria Behind Beirut Attacks

LD052224 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (KUNA) — Today in Tunis, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, openly accused the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an "of leading military operations against Palestinian camps and Sunni areas in Beirut."

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Mr 'Arafat affirmed "all the factions of the Palestinian resistance stand side by side in defense of the Palestinian camps, irrespective of their political and ideological beliefs." He said: "What happened in West Beirut in general and along the new road in particular — the breaking into homes by the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army, pushed by Col Ghazi Kan'an leading the operations from the home of Nabih Birri, clearly indicate the issue is not just one of Palestinian camps, but is also one of uprooting the Sunnis and their influence in Beirut."

Mr 'Arafat added: "I draw the attention of the masses and leaders of the Arab nation to the grave turn of events last Tuesday in Beirut when tanks belonging to the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade and the Amal Movement moved, under personal orders of Col Ghazi Kan'an, to shell buildings and kill innocent children, women and men — orders devoid of any religious or moral considerations." Mr 'Arafat reiterated his demand that the Lebanese Army command "withdraw the 6th Brigade from West Beirut and replace it by forces that would reassure the population of West Beirut." He stressed "the Jihad-oriented and noble Shi'ite community is innocent of the sectarian practices of Nabih Birri." 'Arafat said: "It is no coincidence that a Fatwa [formal legal opinion by a religious authority in Islamic law] was issued by Ayatollah Montazeri denouncing the sectarian attack against the Palestinian camps, especially during the holy month of Ramadan."

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO praised the position adopted by Hizballah Party and the Socialist Progressive Party refusing to join in the attack against the Palestinian camps and the Islamic Sunni areas of West Beirut, saying: "I consider the sole fact that these two parties stayed neutral as tantamount to support for us."

To a question on how far his commitment to stop Palestinian fedayeen operations outside occupied Palestine would affect his leadership of the Palestinian people at a time when Israel and the United States still seek to terrorize the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied land, Mr 'Arafat said: "The question is not

one of my leadership. What is important is the interest of the Palestinian people. What is important in the case [words indistinct] about which we are struggling, particularly that there is a frenzied U.S.-Israeli attempt to tarnish our legitimate struggle by linking it with terrorism."

He stated the real terrorists are the Zionists who usurped the land and made the people homeless, and they are still undertaking terrorist operations with the full support and backing of U.S. imperialism, especially from the Reagan administration. This is in addition to the other terroristic operations which the Reagan administration launched against Libya, against the Egyptian airliner, against Italian sovereignty, and against Yugoslav sovereignty."

He said: "Therefore, we emphatically refuse to sink to the level that those real terrorists who practice organized terrorism sink to, because the question is a question of principle. There is a big difference between legitimate resistance sanctioned by divine laws and the UN Charter, and terroristic action." He added: "I am sure that our aware Palestinian people know the sacredness of their legitimate struggle.

I would like to say that anyone who thinks that terrorism will liberate Palestine is not a revolutionary, because Palestine [words indistinct] terrorism. What will liberate Palestine is the holy war and struggle against the occupation and Israeli terrorism. It should be clear to everyone that our case is just, our struggle is just, and we will not tarnish it with terrorism.

In reply to another question on the possibility of new Palestinian leaders emerging from within former cubs groups of the Palestinian revolution who have now become young fighters and who have been described by Yasir 'Arafat as "the new generals," the PLO Executive Committee chairman said "I do not doubt for a moment the possibility of new Palestinian leaders emerging from within [words indistinct]."

[Words indistinct] the new generals you have been talking about because I am personally behind this tendency. We hand over the flag generation after generation. I called them the new generals because the Palestinian revolution views them with pride. This revolution is constantly regenerating. Let Shamir, Peres, Reagan, Thatcher and some Arabs who are following this [words indistinct] understand these words."

He added: "This revolution, as the eternal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir put it, [words indistinct]. I am certain that one of the cubs, male or female, of Palestine will hoist the Palestinian flag over the city of Jerusalem, God willing."

Mr Yasir 'Arafat addressed "warm thanks on behalf of the Palestinian people to the genuine friends, the Italian people and the Italian Parliament, which stood in the past and stands now with the just cause of our people." He pointed out that the decision yesterday by the Italian Parliament to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people "affirms the reality of the importance of Italian-Palestinian relations. It also confirms once again that the just cause of the Palestinian people cannot but have loyal and honorable friends despite all the attempts here and there to silence the voice of justice and right — the voice of the Palestinian cause."

Answering another question on whether he expects the step taken by the Italian Parliament to be a prelude for further steps by other European parliaments, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO said: "We must not forget that the European Parliament decided a few months ago to support the PLO and the just cause of the Palestinian people."

On a question on the results of the efforts reportedly made by Mr Kapana, secretary general of the Italian Democratic Proletarian Party, to restore a dialogue between the PLO and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Mr 'Arafat simply said: "I do not know anything about these efforts, and I thank him for them."

PLO Alleges Amal Attacks Beirut Hospitals

JN051849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1714 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade continue to escalate their siege of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps with tanks and barbaric shelling for the 17th [as heard] successive day. A Palestinian military spokesman said Amal gangs escalated their barbaric shelling of the camps using artillery, sniper fire, and RPG rockets. The shelling centered on the (Mashmuq), Al-Ba'albakiyah, and Easter Axes in Al-Burj. In light of this serious escalation, the Amal gangs opened heavy machine gun fire against the 'Ayn al-Hulway refugee camp in southern Lebanon from the Maqdusha area.

The Palestinian military spokesman said Amal gangs committed a barbaric new crime yesterday when they stormed the Gaza, Acre, American Unviersity, and Islamic Al-Maqasid hospitals. They arrested a number of doctors and nurses, brutally assaulted a number of wounded and patients, and arrested a number of wounded and patients.

PNSF Scores Qaddumi's Lebanon, Palestinian Remarks

JN060602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — A spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] yesterday commented on a statement made to AFP by Faruq Qaddumi, member of 'Arafat's Central Committee and one of the Palestinian deviationist symbols, on the return of deviationist fighters to Lebanon under an agreement with the Lebanese authorities and the Phalange Party. Qaddumi alleged that Lebanon is the natural place for the Palestinians to settle. The PNSF spokesman said the following:

1. We are not surprised at the agreement between the deviationist 'Arafat line and the isolationists' aims, the Phalange Party, and all those who stand to lose from the return of peace to Lebanon — aims which converge now on striking and foiling a Lebanese national solution. These parties, which benefit from the continuing shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood, are also attempting to undermine the fateful national alliance among

Syria, and Palestinian resistance, the Lebaense nationalist movement, and the Amal movement.
2. The aim of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution, and the PLO, as approved in all legitimate PNC sessions and as sincerely expressed by all patriotic Palestinian fighters, is the liberation of Palestine from the yoke of the usurping, occupying Zionist enemy. The aim if not — as Faruq Qaddumi alleges — to make Lebanon the final destination, the place where our people and revolution could settle.

We affirm to our Palestinian people, both inside and outside Palestine, that we will not accept an alternative homeland for the Palestinian people. We affirm all the suspect deals which 'Arafat and his deviationist men conclude with the enemies of our nation, people, and cause will be doomed to failure, because 'Arafat is coming to Lebanon not to fight the Zionists and Israelis but to fight the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces and to promote the Zionist-inspired isolationist plan [mushru' al-in'izal al-mutasahyin] and the Camp David plots.

The PNSF affirms to the whole world that Palestine is the homeland of the Palestinian people, that it will not accept an alternative homeland, and that it will fiercely resist all attempts to settle the Palestinian refugees and liquidate the Palestinian cause.

WAKH: UK, Israel Try To Exclude PLO From Talks

GF051130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — A press report published today in Abu Dhabi by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* states British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a political deal with Shim'on Peres, the enemy prime minister, during her recent visit to occupied Palestine, which provides for Britain to make serious efforts with the EEC countries to exclude the PLO from any future negotiations to resolve the Middle East crisis and abolish the Venice Declaration which calls for linking the PLO with the negotiations in return for efforts to be made by Peres with Zionist institutions in Britain to make them support the ruling Conservative Party in future parliamentary elections, particularly after the party's popularity has clearly declined in Britain.

The paper quotes British circles as saying that everything happened as desired in connection with this deal between Peres and Thatcher at the beginning of her recent visit to occupied Palestine and that this would have led to positive and rapid results if it had not been for intervention by Yitzhaq Rabin, the enemy war minister, who rejected Thatcher's proposal to hold free municipal elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The sources said that Rabin carried out this action to settle accounts with Peres, his bitter enemy in the ruling Israeli Labor Party, in an attempt to foil anything that might increase Peres' popularity at the expense of the Israeli war minister who regards himself as the leading candidate to lead the Labor Party after Peres.

The report states that numerous contacts took place between some British officials and 'Atallah 'Attalah, alias Abu al-Za'im, former head of the PLO intelligence service, who recently dissented from the PLO leadership.

The sources from which *AL-ITTIHAD* received this information did not disclose the nature of the contacts. However, they did not rule out that the contacts were carried out at the request of the United States. The paper said that the dissident Palestinian leader refused to confirm or deny these contacts at present. He said that this is a matter that pertains to him alone and the time has not come for him to talk about it.

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, commented on this information by saying that Thatcher is devoting all her energies toward finding an alternative to the PLO. He said that whatever efforts are made they will fail because of the insistence of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories to adhere to the PLO as their sole representative.

PLO Forces Destroy Israeli Military Vehicle

JN051820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1714 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated: Our heroes from the Special Group B operating inside the occupied homeland planted a booby-trapped explosive charge at the entrance to Tubas near a permanent barricade belonging to the Zionist army. At 2250 on 3 June 1986, as a military vehicle was being parked near the area were the charge was planted, our revolutionaries detonated the charge. The vehicle was destroyed and a Zionist soldier was seriously wounded. The enemy imposed a curfew on the town, searched a large number of houses, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Arab League Secretary 5 Jun

GF051236 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Manama this afternoon Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, who is currently visiting Manama. During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab developments especially the preparations for the upcoming Arab summit in Morocco and discussed means of Arab solidarity to confront the fateful Arab issues as well as the current international issues. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Discusses Oil Market After OPEC Meeting

PM060856 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Jun 86 p 11

[Interview with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah by Al-Sirr Sayyid Ahmad in Al-Ta'if "at the end of the meetings of the five-man committee charged with contacts with non-OPEC producers"; date not given]

[Text] Question: Statements by producers outside OPEC indicate that they are ready to cooperate on condition that OPEC reaches a practical and realistic agreement. Did you find out what exactly they want following your contacts with them?

Answer: In fact we did not define exactly what they want from us, but in my estimation they are hoping that an agreement will be reached that would be compatible with the state of supply and demand in the oil market rather than asking us to cut our production to 14 or 15 million barrels per day. We hope that any agreement would ensure a greater share for OPEC in the market. This should not be regarded as something negative.

Question: Why this demand?

Answer: Because we have actually made sacrifices in defending the market and our sacrifices have gone on for several years. This can be seen by comparing OPEC's current production and its actual potential.

Question: What is the level of prices that you would consider compatible with the facts of the new market to which you have referred?

Answer: Of course, we welcome any additional dollar that enters our pockets. But, on the other hand, we must take into account the fact that oil prices should remain competitive with other energy resources. Therefore, we are not seeking, for example, to bring the price per barrel to 28 dollars at present. I believe that it will be good if at the end of the year we can settle the price at 17-19 dollars per barrel

Question: What is your estimate of OPEC's current production?

Answer: Estimates vary, but I believe that 17.5 million barrels per day would be a correct figure.

Question: It appears that your previous estimates that OPEC's share should be 16.3 million barrels in the third quarter of this year and 17.3 million barrels in the last quarter need to be revised.

Answer: I personally said at the Geneva meeting that we should lessen the changes that have affected the market and that have led to the closure of many oilwells.

Question: What is your estimate of the quantity of oil that has been removed from the market as a result of closures of oilwells because of the drop in oil prices?

Answer: According to current figures, closures in the United States and Canada alone have removed 600,000 barrels a day from the market. These are estimates by bodies like the American Petroleum Institute and the consultancy firm Wood Mckenzie. I believe that these figures are conservative. In my estimate just under 1 million barrels per day have disappeared from the current market because of the drop in prices.

Question: There is talk about increasing demand.

Answer: Certainly. Early this year, for example, we estimated world demand for oil at 45.8 million barrels per day. At our recent meeting we began using the figure of 46 million barrels. The World Energy Commission estimated demand for oil recently at 46.2 million barrels then increased it to 46.3 million barrels. My personal estimation is that demand for oil during this year will be within 46.4 million barrels per day.

Question: But it it is believed that part of this demand goes for stockpiling, which could lead to an oil glut as has happened before.

Answer: This might be true, but I do not believe that large quantities of oil currently go for stockpiling.

Question: Why?

Answer: First because I do not think that the companies will rebuild their stockpiles since they have to take into account the end consumer who is not clear in the present circumstances. There is also the instability of oil prices. Finally, because they prefer to keep working capital at a minimum. Yet this does not prevent the existence of some stockpiles in tankers and elsewhere.

Question: Will the five-man committee continue its work or was its meeting in Al-Ta'if the end of its task?

Answer: The meeting was an opportunity for consultating and comparing the results which each of us brought back after seeing the market for himself and in the light of the contacts he had with other producers. We will continue these contacts but we will not announce their outcome before they are completed. Saudi Arabia

will contact Oman, and Norway; Indonesia will contact Brunei and Malaysia; and Venezuela will contact Mexico. We will also contact the Soviets and the PRC. Two or three days before the coming OPEC meeting we will meet in Brioni in order to discuss the outcome of these contacts.

Fishing Boat Subjected to Mysterious 'Aggression'

GF051143 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A Kuwaiti fishing boat was subjected yesterday to an aggression near the island of Faylakah. It is not known whether the aggression was from a plane, sea mine, or missile. Two Indians working on the boat, (Jean Pai) and (Koti Barbani), received wounds the former seriously.

Health officials received a report on the mysterious incident from the fishermen federation. The boat was towed to Faylakah where the two Indians received the necessary treatment after which they were sent to a hospital.

OMAN

Foreign Minister To Make 4-Day Visit to PDRY

GF051226 Muscat ONA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Jun (ONA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, will make a 4-day official visit to the PDRY beginning 14 June. He will be accompanied on the visit by a delegation which includes Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Ambassador 'Abdallah ibn Ahmad ibn Salim al-Marhun, Omani non-resident ambassador in Aden; minister plenipotentiary 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari from the Foreign Ministry Secretariat; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Nu'man, Delegation Return After Visit to USSR

GF060815 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden yesterday after concluding a visit to the USSR. The visit was in response to an invitation from the USSR leadership. He was received at the airport by Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and a number of other officials.

Chairman on 'Ali Nasir Trial, Pardon, Elections

GF051140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1055 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, has announced that the trial in absentia of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will be held shortly at the supreme court, as soon as investigations and legal and procedural measures are completed. In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, the PDRY chairman announced that the confessions made by numerous elements has revealed the role played by former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and other leading figures in carrying out the 13 January events which, he said, were aimed against the unity of the government, party, and people in the PDRY.

The PDRY chairman categorically denied that some Arab political parties are carrying out a mediation between the new PDRY leaders and former chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said: "there is no mediation and there is no other form of reconciliation." He announced that a new group of detainees will be released soon. He also announced that the legal period pertaining to the general pardon resolution will be extended to the end of this year and that large numbers of people have returned to the country following the issuance of the general pardon resolution. He said that other large numbers are on their way back to the country in order to resume their normal lives. The PDRY chairman affirmed that there are PDRY naval units in Ethiopia. He said that he expects other groups among those who fled abroad to return to their homeland in implemenation of the general pardon resolution. He also affirmed that elections for the Supreme People's Council will take place in Aden next October.

Further Reports on Presidium's Amnesty Decree

2700 Released So Far

GF051446 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today 228 of those who were misled in the abortive coup attempt of 13 January were released. The release implements the general amnesty granted by the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The release ceremonies were attended by Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister and minister of interior; and Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense. The minister of defense gave a speech addressing the released. He extended congratulations to them on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, which they will celebrate with their families now that they have been released. He said: The gang led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has created a big problem for our party and people as a result of the abortive coup attempt they carried out on 13 January. He stated that the treacherous plot has caused huge losses and burdens by causing the loss of a great number of strugglers and other material losses. He said: We face the residue we have inherited from this conspiracy. He affirmed that the misled were the victims of deception by the plotting gang. This led to their arrest.

He said: The general amnesty has sprung from our party's human values and struggle traditions. He stated that the elements which consciously participated in the coup attempt and planned and led the fighting against the people and party would be justly punished. He also noted that the general amnesty

included those who fled the country, particularly those who did not participate in planning and carrying out the conspiracy. He called on those included in the amnesty to return and take part in construction and in defending the revolution against plots being hatched against our revolution, people, and progressive government by imperialist forces. He said: Those released in this group will return to their work. He called on them to take part in building the homeland and overcoming the remnants of the treacherous conspiracy. In conclusion, the minister of defense stated that security organs would continue their investigation and that the rest of the misled would be released in the next period. It should be noted that this is the fourth such group, bringing the number of those released according to the general amnesty to 2,700.

Amnesty Extended to End of Year

NC052016 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Aden, June 5 (AFP) — Authorities in South Yemen Thursday freed 228 persons accused of having taken part in a "plot" January 13 that they said had been organized by former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Minister of defense, Colonel Salih Ahmad, said all those who had been "abused" by the former president would eventually be freed as well. He said the amnesty decreed March 29 has been extended until the end of the year to enable those who fled the country to return home in safety. Those who knowingly took part in the operation would face trial, he said, adding that to date some 2,700 people suspected of involvement have been released. In an internal power struggle, bodyguards of the former president last January 13 killed several members of the Political Bureau of the South Yemen Socialist Party, including three party founders, 'Ali 'Antar, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Shayih.

QATAR

More on Settlement of Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

Withdrawal of Forces Begins

GF051837 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1735 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAM) — Qatar yesterday began to withdraw its forces from Fasht al-Dibal as Bahrain began to withdraw reinforcements it had recently dispatched to the Hawar Islands. Gulf sources told the weekly edition of the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today that the Qatari forces' withdrawal from Fasht al-Dibal would take approximately a week and that with the completion of the process, the Bahraini authorities would remove all installations they had started to erect on the island. Bahrain, would moreover, reduce its presence on its territory [the Hawar Islands] so that the situation could be restored to as it was prior to 26 April. The same sources stated that the naval and aerial restrictions imposed by Qatar on Fasht al-Dibal would be lifted following the completion of the withdrawal. As for reports circulated recently on the possibility of transferring the dispute to international arbitration, Gulf sources indicated that Bahrain prefers to resort to the body in charge of solving Gulf disputes as the dispute has a Gulf nature. These sources noted that Bahrain recognized the need to grant the Saudi mediator the necessary confidence and time to ensure the success of mediation, owing to the privacy of the situations in the region and because the borders of any Gulf country would not be clear to any international mediator that could be asked to arbitrate, particularly since there are no clear lines to define the borders as in other parts of the world.

Visit Restriction Lifted

GF060459 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jun (SPA) — In a statement carried by QNA this evening, the State of Qatar announced that the Fasht al-Dibal area will no longer be restricted to visitors as of midnight [2100 GMT].

Amir Receives Arab League Secretary General

GF051201 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, today received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. During the meeting, attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, they reviewed the current Arab situation and the means to achieve a unified Arab stand and the possibility of holding an Arab summit conference to discuss all Arab developments. Klibi informed his highness the amir of Qatar of the results of his current tour in a number of Arab capitals with the aim of coordination and consultation about all issues of mutual Arab interest. The Arab League secretary general arrived in Doha earlier today.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Senate's Approval of Arms Sale Reported

Effort To Override Veto Fails

LD052050 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2003 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun 1986 (SPA) — The U.S. Senate voted tonight in favor of allowing President Ronald Reagan to go ahead with the sale of defensive military equipment to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The opposition failed to overcome the President's objection to the move by Congress last month halting the sale. The result of the vote was 66 to 34, thus allowing the President to sell the equipment to the Kingdom.

Kingdom, U.S. Arms Deal Praised

GF060654 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says under the headline "From Confrontation to Victory":

The vote in favor of the [U.S.] arms deal with the Kingdom was a diplomatic and political battle which can be described as an

issue of heated discussion between two sides of U.S. political ideology. The ratification of the deal is in itself a victory for the Kingdom's role on the international level and a victory against the elements which tried to make the deal impossible because of considerations and views favoring the policy of Israel more than that of the United States. These considerations and views damage the outcome to the detriment of the two countries.

AL-RIYAD continues: The Kingdom, which prefers positive treatment of things to clamor, wanted to read things closely. Therefore, it let things go, without intervening or taking a negative or hasty reaction. Thus, it viewed the situation from the factors of the decisive results which were in its favor. The Kingdom still believes that a realistic policy which does not disregard the right of one party for another will succeed.

Visit by Arab League Secretary General Cited

Klibi Arrives 5 Jun

GF051735 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ta'if, 5 Jun (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received upon arrival by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of officials.

Confers With Foreign Minister

GF051852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Ta'if, 5 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today conferred with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who is currently paying a visit to the Kingdom, at the conferences palace in Ta'if. During the meeting the two sides discussed the current situation in the Arab arena.

Meets King Fahd

LD052144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mecca, 5 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening at his office at Al-Safa Palace received Chadli Klibi, the Arab League Secretary General. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs.

King Fahd Cables 'Arafat on Camp Massacres in Lebanon

LD052216 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2105 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz confirmed the importance of exerting efforts to confront the massacres being carried out in southern Lebanon. In a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman, which was transmitted by WAFA today, his majesty said Saudi Arabia is sparing no efforts in relation to the events in the camps in southern Lebanon. This falls within the context of the policy of His Majesty's government and its firm and lasting support for the Palestinian people in defending itself and its right to self-determination.

Muslim Brotherhood Declines Libyan Venue Offer

NC051414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1353 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (MENA) — In tomorrow's edition, *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, an Arabic publication issued in Paris, reports the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt have turned down Libya's offer that the brotherhood's general conference be held in Libya. According to the magazine, the invitation was extended via Geneva. The brotherhood's answer was: We choose to differ or agree with the Egyptian Government in Egypt alone.

AL-AHRAM Alleges 'Israeli-Syrian Deal' in Lebanon

NC060544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Commenting on the ongoing fighting in Lebanon, *AL-AHRAM* says these grinding battles, ignited by the Shi'ite Amal Movement against Sunni Muslims in West Beirut as well as against the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, are part of a comprehensive plot that serves the interests of several parties.

In its Friday editorial, the paper stresses that Israel will be the greatest beneficiary of these massacres. Israel would be pleased to see Syrian-backed Amal Movement militias finishing the job it failed to do when it invaded Lebanon: that is, ending the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The paper goes on to say that Syria too will be among the first to benefit from this situation. This is particularly true as this situation is in line with its scheme to ensure that conditions in Lebanon do not improve. Thus, Syria has a pretext for its presence and its attempts to control Palestinians in the camps, who have rejected its stick-and-carrot policy intended to make the Palestinians give up their support for the legitimate leaders of the PLO.

The paper adds that evidence of this scheme is provided by the meeting held at the house of Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and attended by Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence [in Lebanon]. During this meeting, the green light was given for this dirty operation, the purpose of which, among other things, was to distract attention from the deteriorating economic and security situation in Syria.

The paper points out recent reports that a new Syrian-Israeli deal has recently been concluded could be true. According to this deal, Israel would back down on attacking Syria in exchange for a strike against the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon by the Syrians, through their agents in Lebanon.

The paper concludes by noting Egypt's condemnation of this unjustifiable flare-up, and its appeal to all Lebanese factions to face up to their responsibilities and attempt to end this plot that puts all of Lebanon in jeopardy.

On Ties With Iraq

PM060958 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Mahmud Murad report: "Security Cooperation Protocol With Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad — An official Iraqi source has praised Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's statement following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday in which he spoke about the development of relations between the Egyptian people and the Iraqi people and between the governments of both countries. He said a protocol for security cooperation is expected to be signed between the two countries. This subject will be discussed when the foreign ministers of both countries meet in Baghdad after the blessed Ramadan holidays.

The protocol, the official said, will be within the framework of the economic, social, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries which came into effect 7 May after ratification by the Egyptian People's Assembly and the Iraqi National Assembly. In accordance with this agreement contacts are under way between Cairo and Baghdad to set up a "joint ministerial committee" between the two countries within a few days. The committee will hold its first meeting in Baghdad by the end of June.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-AHRAM* the source said the joint ministerial committee will follow up, implement, and develop the agreement's provisions. On the Iraqi side the committee will be headed by Al-Sayyid Hasan, a Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and on the Egyptian side by one of the deputy prime ministers.

The source said that the recent case of forging and smuggling was not a particularly Egyptian case but one of an international network operating between several countries, including Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and Cyprus. He said the number of people involved in the investigation was more than 500, including principal defendants and victims who fell into the network's trap. They are citizens of the countries in question. He said many of them have been tried and sentenced to various terms. Contacts, he added, are currently taking place with countries where the network was operating to pursue the centers of forgery and smuggling. Baghdad is awaiting the arrival of the Egyptian security mission to put the full facts to it, he concluded.

Lauds Commutation of Sentences

PM051100 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Mahmud Murad Report: "Commutation of Death Sentence: An Appreciation for Egypt by Iraqi President"]

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak received at the Al-'Urubah palace yesterday Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husyan and briefed him on the

outcome of talks he had in Baghdad regarding the death sentence of 10 Egyptians and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said after the meeting that his talks in Baghdad showed mutual understanding between the two countries and the Iraqi president's appreciation of Egypt's role, which was evident in his decision to commute the death sentence on the 10 Egyptian to a life sentence. He said that he also briefed the president on other topics that were discussed regarding the Arab and international situation.

Mahmud Murad, *AL-AHRAM* correspondent in Baghdad, reports that during the 3d week of June Minister of the Interior Zaki Badr will arrive in Baghdad for talks on coordinating security relations between the two countries and cooperation in their own interest. Immediately after the [Ramadan] holidays Egyptian security officials specializing in passports, forgeries, and antismuggling affairs will visit Baghdad to familiarize themselves with the outcome of the investigation into the case in which a large number of Egyptians were charged with forging official documents and seeking to destroy the Iraqi economy.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-AHRAM* the Iraqi minister of culture and information said that President Saddam Husayn's decision to commute the death sentence of the Egyptians is an expression of the strong ties between the two countries and shows that the Iraqi president is one of the Iraqi citizens that love Egypt most. He said that this decision is absolutely unprecedented; once a citizen of an Arab state was sentenced to death on a charge of spying and the sentence was carried out despite the great efforts his country made to save him.

Egyptians residing in Iraq have sent President Husni Mubarak a telegram expressing their thanks and appreciation for his intervention in the case.

Sudanese Minister 'Denounces' Arab Support for Iran

JN041546 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad — Sudanese Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf has stated that all Arab countries must implement the Collective Arab Defense Pact and support Iraq, which is the target of an evil aggression by Iran. In an interview with the Baghdad *AL-THAWRAH* paper today, the Sudanese minister said that lack of support for Iraq in this battle will give enemy forces the chance to commit further aggressions. He explained that the Sudanese Government and people support the Iraqi people and believe that Arabs should adopt a stand of solidarity with their Iraqi brothers.

Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf denounced the stand of some Arabs who support the Iranian regime, thus weakening Arab positions. The Sudanese minister said that popular initiatives must be undertaken to express the support of all the Arab people in all the Arab countries for Iraq. He stressed that the Arab media must assume their responsibilities and play an effective role in supporting Iraq.

Armed Forces 'Prepared To Occupy' Any Iranian Target

JN051009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0904 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — A senior Iraqi military commander has stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces are prepared to occupy any target inside Iran that the supreme Iraqi leadership sets for them. Staff Lieutenant General Isma'il Tayih al-Nu'aymi, member of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, added that the Iraqi Army, which occupied many Iranian cities and which voluntarily withdrew from them, is capable of reoccupying them. This is what happened in Mehran and this is what will happen in other Iranian cities, he said.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH* published today, Al-Nu'aymi noted that Iraq's decision to adopt the mobile defense strategy and to reoccupy Iranian cities is aimed at compelling the Iranian aggressors to stop the war and sit at the negotiating table to solve disputes by peaceful means. He said that this approach is also required for the defense of Iraq and its territory and for protecting the Arab nation in general and the Arab Gulf states in particular against the arrogance of the Iranian rulers who went so far as to describe the Arab Gulf officials as neighbors [following the occupation of Al-Faw].

Al-Nu'aymi ridiculed the expansionist ambitions of Khomeyni and his henchmen and their dreams of exporting their anarchy to the Arab countries, adding that the Iraqi Armed Forces will remain an impregnable bastion to prevent the Iranian rulers from realizing their dreams.

On the Iranian aggressors' stay in the Al-Faw triangle until now, Al-Nu'aymi said that their stay is due to the Al-Faw triangle's special topographical nature. The terrain is boggy and cannot sustain movement of armor. It is also subject to flooding due to the tide. He added that this does not mean that Iraq will stand idly by vis-a-vis the occupation of Al-Faw. Iraq is able to liberate its territory.

Al-Nu'aymi said that with their tremendous resources, the Iraqi Armed Forces will crush the Iranian aggressors and purge Al-Faw as they purged many areas that the Iranians had occupied in the past.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,250

JN051643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,250 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of faith in God, ideals, the homeland's sanctity, and the people's rights to freedom and security, our triumphant forces continue their defense of Iraq's lofty land, inflicting further losses on the aggressors every day.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our bold Air Force planes continued to chase the aggressors from their positions and assembly points, inflicting large losses in men and equipment. They carried out 36 combat missions after which they returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued their brave attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting massive losses. They carried out 20 combat sorties and returned safely to base in God's care.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our brave men on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against enemy units, inflicting the following losses: a) Five enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded; b) three vehicles, one of which was a command vehicle, were destroyed; c) one shovel was damaged; and d) four ammunition dumps were set ablaze and two gun emplacements were destroyed.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and one enemy soldier was killed, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and one RPG-7 launcher was seized in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One 60-mm mortar and two machine gun emplacements were destroyed and their crewmen killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; one vehicle was set ablaze and one ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and one boat was seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The forces of the despotic clique in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin, Abu al-Khasib, and Biyarah with long-range artillery, wounding a civilian in Abu al-Khasib.

7. Fleeing the tyranny of the regime ruling in Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 June 1986

Reportage, Comment on Husayn's France, U.S. Tour

Leaves Paris for U.S.

JN050600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Paris — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation left Paris for Boston in the United States yesterday evening at the end of a 3-day visit to France. During the visit his majesty met with His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and held talks with them dealing with relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them as well as the situation in the Middle East.

During his visit to the United States, His Majesty King Husayn will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a number of senior U.S. officials.

Reportedly To Buy British Tornados

NC051250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] London, 5 Jun (MENA) — The London-based international edition of *AL-QABAS* newspaper cites what it describes as well-informed sources as saying that during his recent visit to France King Husayn of Jordan told French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that he favors the British Tornado plane rather than the French Mirage fighter.

The paper says that Jordanian-British negotiations for the supply of Tornados to Jordan have entered their final stage. Only the financial side of the deal remains to be settled.

The paper notes that the Jordanian king tactfully apologized for not accepting the invitation to visit the Dassault company, which produces the Mirage planes, while expressing his wish to purchase a sophisticated French ground-to-air missile system as well as F-1 artillery, which France supplied to Iraq last year.

Arrives in U.S. on Private Visit

JN051126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Washington — His Majesty King Husayn, Her Majesty Queen Nur, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Boston at dawn today on a private visit to the United States lasting several days. During this visit, King Husayn will meet with U.S. President Reagan and senior U.S. officials.

Meeting With Reagan Previewed

JN060814 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Jordanian-U.S. Summit"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has arrived in the United States on a private visit amid the expectations of all those who have been watching with utmost interest the active Jordanian diplomatic moves on various levels for many weeks. His majesty will meet President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. officials to resume the search for the best means of reinstituting Middle East peace efforts. This meeting, which is expected to take place during the 'Id al-Fitr holiday [7-10 June] will place the U.S. Administration before one of the most important political tests in the region, especially following President Reagan's fierce campaign against terrorism — a campaign which he launched without considering the most important root and cause of terrorism: The denial of the Palestinians' legitimate rights. To be sure, the United States, which for years had dealt with the Middle East situation, has not been able to make a serious decision that could break the deadlock and help the various parties reach a reasonable negotiating position based on international legitimacy represented by the UN Security Council resolutions, headed by 242 and 338.

Now that the region seems to be receding into a state of political stagnation accompanied by tension, hostilities, and numerous acts of violence, all those who hold the keys to the situation are urgently called upon to work together in accordance with international principles and resolutions and push peace efforts forward. These efforts are the only alternative to the current concern and confusion.

While hoping that his majesty's visit to the Untied States will realize our expectations and that the 9 June summit will achieve what many people hope it will achieve, we are looking forward to the resumption of U.S. diplomatic efforts to bring the views of the sides in the Arab-Israeli dispute closer together, guided by the U.S. values and the international principles and resolutions pertaining to the region, and with the deep awareness that the alternative to peace is unbearable, given the fact that desperation would become master of the situation and would give vent to all human feelings, instincts, and emotions.

Fighting Between Amal, Palestinians Continues

Special Force Blocked

NC051236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Fighting between Amal and the Palestinians grew more violent this afternoon in the areas of Al-'Annan, the vocational school, Al-'Amiliyah, 'Abd al-Nasir Street, and the Al-Siba'i building. The two sides exchanged intensive tank, flat-trajectory, and rocket fire. Earlier, the Palestinians shelled the Al-Siba'i building, where Amal gunmen were posted, starting a fire.

Fighting also intensified in the Shatila camp a short while ago. Artillery shelling can be heard in the capital and the outskirts. At about 1310, Amal gunmen under Abu Diyah tried to break into the Al-Maqasid hospital. Other Amal gunmen attempted to seize the Al-Dana gas station. The strike force was called and an exchange of fire ensued.

Meanwhile, the special force entrusted with Tariq al-Jadidah security is meeting with difficulties. In addition to the small size of the 85-man force, it has met with many obstacles. Among these is that the Amal Movement has set up checkpoints in front of Shakir al-Barjawi's center in Tal'at al-Rifa'i and in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbir, the Coca Cola area, and in many parts of Tariq al-Jadidah. The special force also met with roadblocks belonging to the Progressive Socialist Party in Tal'at Abu Shakir, Qasqas, the Burj Abu Haydar intersection, and the Coca Cola traffic circle.

Sunni Leader in Damascus

NC051712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] We have learned that Shakir al-Barjawi [leader of the 6 February Movement] is now in Damascus. Al-Barjawi had taken refuge with the Progressive Socialist Party, which turned him over to the Syrian authorities.

Cease-Fire Agreed On

NC051731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A cease-fire has been agreed upon tonight following intensive contacts with representatives of the Amal Movement and of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. The agreement will go into effect at 2230. The security situation in the areas of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps deteriorated at 1830 when violent fighting, involving the use of rockets, broke out. Fighting involving the use of rockets and mortar rounds has also been taking place since 1845 on the commercial markets-Ra's al-Nab'-[word indistinct] combat lines.

Amal Announces Unilateral Cease-Fire

NC051844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's Political Bureau met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Minister Nabih Birri. In a statement after the session, the bureau sent greetings to the inhabitants of occupied areas in Lebanon to mark the day of solidarity with the South and the national resistance. The members of the bureau expressed their pride in the increased activity of the resistance and the failure of attempts to contain or co-opt it. They thanked all the Arab and foreign delegations that participated in the celebrations of the day of solidarity in Beirut, as well as those who took part in the general strike.

On the occasion of the world day of Jerusalem, the members of the Political Bureau addressed greetings to Imam Khomeyni, to their kinsmen in the occupied territories, and to all Muslims. To mark the day of Jerusalem and the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the bureau announced a unilateral and comprehensive cease-fire in the camps in the hope that the Palestinian brothers will come back to their senses and honor the cease-fire. The Amal Movement believes that the incidents in Tariq al-Jadidah were acts of self-defense. It declared that in the face of the various parties which are trying to outflank and surround it, the movement will always be able to defend Beirut against every conspiracy.

Army Lieutenant Colonel Kidnapped in Beirut

NC051353 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A number of gunmen kidnapped Lebanese Army Lieutenant Colonel Bulus Faris at 1430 today as he was passing through the Al-Barbir crossing point with his mother, who was on her way to Beirut Airport.

Officer Released

NC051452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bulus Faris, the Lebanese Army lieutenant colonel who was kidnapped as he passed through the Al-Barbir crossing point today while taking his mother to Beirut Airport, was released this afternoon.

'Resistance' Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Targets

NC051709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] NNA correspondents in the South report that national resistance fighters shelled the Zummarayya crossing and a position held by agent Lahd's militiamen at dawn today. Three katyusha rockets fell inside the post and another struck the crossing, causing a great deal of damage. Members of the resistance also bombarded an artillery emplacement manned by agent Lahd's forces near the town of Abu Qamhah. Agent Lahd's radio admitted the operation and said that a rocket landed inside the post, but made no mention of losses. A group from Amal's

Lebanese resistance battalions attacked one of Lahd's patrols on the Al-Huqban Road at noon today. Light-and medium-machine guns, as well as RPG-7's, were used in the 15-minute clash that ensued. One vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded.

The Martyr Maryam Khayr al-Din group employed machine guns and rockets in its assault on an enemy assembly point and parking lot in Bayt Lif. There was heavy damage, with a jeep and another military vehicle destroyed, and 15 people killed or wounded. This prompted the enemy to rake the area and evacuate its casualties by helicopter. The Martyr 'Ammar al-A'thar Group of the Martyr Salim Forces detonated an explosive charge and attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and machine guns on the Al-Tayyibah Road. A jeep was destroyed and some of its passengers were killed or wounded.

Thieves Disrupt International Communications
NC051911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications has announced that gunmen stole some electric cables from a power station in the Al-'Usayli building [in Beirut], which feeds the central headquarters of the Post and Telecommunications Ministry on Riyad al-Sulh Street. The gunmen also took the station's electrical equipment. As a result, the supply of power to the international communications center and to the telex network has been cut, disrupting all communications with the outside world. The source added that the Lebanese Electricity Authority has been notified and that it is now working to repair the electrical network before providing the equipment necessary to restore communications.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves on 'Working Visit' to Romania
NC061117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Statement issued by the Directorate General of the Presidential Office]

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Bucharest at noon today. He will be making a working visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mufti Khalid Cuts Short Paris Visit, Returns
NC051434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and the members of his delegation returned to Beirut at 1545 today. The mufti cut short his visit to Paris due to the recent incidents in Tariq al-Jadidah. His eminence was met at the airport by the airport's deputy director, 'Izzat al-'Ashshi, a number of airport security officers, and several scholars.

Junblatt Rejects Return to Pre-1982 Situation
NC052013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement he made today, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt explained his stand on various current developments, saying: The events taking place in Beirut and in the [Palestinian] camps reflect a struggle between the implementation of Resolution 425 and the maintenance of the Cairo Agreement. Al-Jumayyil and 'Arafat have cooperated in striking at or delaying the Syrian-sponsored national plan in Lebanon, and all of the intelligence organizations have conspired to bring Lebanon to this point. Still, the treatment of the patient has proven unsuccessful in part, and the handling of some aspects of the case has been unsound. For this reason, Junblatt added, it is necessary that we clarify certain political points, so that this awful and destructive struggle can be brought to an end and so that mob instincts are not permitted to control our national destiny, miring us all in the ignorance of fanaticism, sectarianism and factionalism.

First, we support in principle the closure of the file on the south on the basis of the implementation of relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 425; but the question is this: Will Israel's withdrawal from the south necessarily mean an Israeli-U.S. withdrawal from the north and from the Lebanese regime itself? In other words, if the file on the south is closed without taking the common fundamental interests of the Lebanese regime, the Maronite politicians, Israel and the west into consideration, will this constitute a guarantee for the nationalists in Lebanon and will it ensure a democratic Arab solution? Do the Lebanese regime and those who support it really want to close the file on the south, or would they prefer to keep it open, for any eventuality? We do not want our statement to be misunderstood to mean that we support a return to the situation that existed prior to 1982; never. But it is our right as Lebanese nationalists to demand guarantees in our confrontation with the Lebanese regime, its army, and its suspect and subservient relationships, recalling how the popular groundswell of demands sprang up from the south and interacted in practical terms with the subjugated Palestinian movement, confronting the regime's viciousness, hostility and fascism over many long years.

In this context, Junblatt went on to say, some might say that the tripartite agreement is the guarantee of a democratic Arab national solution in Lebanon. The reply to this is that, in light of the internal political balances in Lebanon, the detestable atmosphere of sectarian and factional convulsions, the general national retreat of the entire Arab world from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and the absence of a true progressive national Christian element, this agreement, even if implemented, remains nothing more than another sectarian deal or solution. It is likely to fall through at any moment, if the isolation of Lebanon sought by various tools, chief of which are the army and [word indistinct], is not brought to an end. We must reiterate what we have previously said, which is that the principle of no victor and no vanquished has failed in the past and cannot be relied upon in any future solution.

Second, Junblatt said, the proper way to handle the presence of 'Arafat's people in Lebanon and elsewhere is to provide the

genuine opposition forces, led by the Palestinian National Salvation Front, a responsible role in combatting 'Arafat's well-known henchmen in both the security and political arenas. In addition, a skillful political security operation involving the parties must be firmly established, in cooperation with Syria, to purge the suspect henchmen from the parties' ranks and, in turn, to prevent misdeeds and misconceptions. Junblatt continued: the sterility of other plans of action has been demonstrated. In fact, they have only served to strengthen 'Arafat's position, which has benefited from the situation and from the kindling of sectarian and factional emotions.

We know that such words will not be understood by the fanatics, sectarians and factionalists in Lebanon. However, they constitute the ultimate plan for a national Palestinian solution and for a progressive Arab Lebanese national solution, before the state of affairs sought by Israel becomes esconced among all of the sects and even among some of the Palestinians, and before Lebanon is frozen in a sectarian status quo that will remain subject to various international and regional influences. In this connection, we note that Israel, by the very nature of its development, cannot continue to survive if it does not implant similar models on its borders. Syria, meanwhile, cannot continue to survive except through its progressive Arab national plan, pursued under the leadership of the Ba'th Party, and through a democratic Arab Lebanese national plan that offers a practical alliance in confronting Zionism and isolation in all of its forms. In this context, and on the basis of democratic and progressive Arab logic, we face an unceasing struggle for existence. Thus, we must reiterate that the Lebanese national solution and the Palestinian national solution have together become a pan-Arab and national necessity that is of greater importance than it has ever been.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for Talks With Khaddam

NC051907 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri left for Damascus tonight to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials. They will discuss various developments in the Lebanese arena, particularly the situation in West Beirut and in the [Palestinian] camps.

Solidarity Seminar Issues Recommendations

NC060950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0734 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Recommendations issued by the international seminar held on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity With the South and the National Resistance at the Summerland Hotel in Beirut, read by Information Ministry Director General Dr Ayyub Humayyid — live]

[Text] 1. The issue of the south is at the core of the Lebanese problem and provides a common cause for all Lebanese, who therefore should rally around it and give it absolute support.

2. The national resistance in southern Lebanon practices the legitimate right of self-defense, and should be seen a an expression of the rejection by all Lebanese of the Israeli occupation.

3. A full unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Lebanese land must be persistently pursued in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

4. The role played by the UN forces in the south deserves praise. The Security Council should be asked to strengthen the capabilities of these forces to enable them to accomplish their assigned task in accordance with Resolution 425 and others.

5. The issue of the south is an Arab responsibility. The national resistance is a noble element in the Arab struggle against Israel. This requires that the Arab governments and people support the resistance in a manner that will lead to the liberation of southern Lebanon and the implementation of UN resolutions. We greet the jailed and the detained at the prisons of the Israeli occupation, who suffer oppression and torture. Their immediate release must be demanded, the fate of the missing should be determined, and the world public and international organizations and bodies should bring pressure to bear on the Israeli enemy to facilitate the task of the International Red Cross so it may visit the detention camps, investigate the conditions of the detainees, and report these conditions to their relatives.

6. The members of the international community should support Lebanon in its defense of the south and its endeavors to liberate its land and regain its sovereignty on the basis of the principles of international justice and legality promulgated by the United Nations.

7. All Lebanese resources should be mobilized in defense of the steadfastness and development of the south, as this steadfastness is an integral part of the all-embracing development process in Lebanon which is based on equal opportunities and just distribution of income and wealth among all the Lebanese irrespective of their sect or origin.

8. The distinguished economic role of Lebanon in the Arab region has to be safeguarded so that it may confront Israel's ceaseless attempts to vitiate it. The Arab countries must be asked to translate their resolutions into action in support of southern Lebanon and the steadfastness of its inhabitants.

9. The Arab League member-states should be invited to adopt an information strategy on behalf of southern Lebanon and the steadfastness of the national Lebanese resistance, and to adopt international measures to counter the Israeli media campaigns.

10. The Arab League and the Lebanese Information Ministry could form a permanent secretariat to follow up the implementation of the seminar's recommendations.

11. Five June should be declared a Lebanese Arab day for solidarity with southern Lebanon and the national resistance.

12. We express our admiration for the resistance martyrs and all those working silently for liberation. [applause]

Karami Gives Speech on South Solidarity Day
NC050900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0632 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to the international seminar held on the occasion of Solidarity Day with the South and the National Resistance at the Summerland Hotel in Beirut — live]

[Text] Honored listeners: 4 years ago, Israel invaded Lebanon. It embarked on this invasion from usurped Arab land, from a land in which the soil, the water, and the air are all Arab, from a land in which international Zionism has massed the forces of treachery, aggression, and racism. Israel swept through the Lebanese South, capital, mountain areas, and Al-Biqa'. This took place with the complicity of major powers whose leaders today deplore terrorism and mobilize fleets, friends, and allies in a war against terrorism. These same powers never batted an eyelid when the Israeli invasion tanks ran down the unarmed sons of Lebanon. It seems that they want to use the commotion over terrorism to divert the blame from those who invade other countries and attack other people. The campaign against terrorism does not address the reasons why oppressed people resort to the path of resistance and struggle to find just solutions. In the face of a suspicious silence on the crimes of the occupation — land occupied, houses destroyed, and people slaughtered — the Israeli rulers thought that the time was ripe to realize the dreams of their ancestors. They counted on the Lebanese soldiers being easy game. They counted wrong. No sooner had the cries of the old, women, and children reached the ears of the valiant and faithful strugglers than they came out from amidst the debris and the smoke and the heroic Lebanese resistance was born. [applause]

We are proud of this valiant resistance which kindled the ground under the feet of the invaders. The latter had no choice but to withdraw and take refuge in a security strip. This strip was not long established on the borders of the usurped land when the invaders discovered that it is haunted by the souls of the martyred children. Liberation or martyrdom was written on every inch of this strip.

Inspired by this day of solidarity with the South, and faithfully determined to honor the blood of the martyrs, I would like to stress the following.

1. This is one of the rare instances in the history of the confrontation with Israel where the people put up so heroic a struggle to liberate this blessed land from the desecration of the invaders. The first fruit of this stand was the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the subsequent phased withdrawal. True, the withdrawal is not yet complete, but there is no doubt that it will come about, and sooner than many now think.

2. We still regard the liberation of Lebanese soil from the remains of Israeli occupation as the greatest and most sublime goal around which the Lebanese people can rally. Speeding up the liberation of the land from direct and indirect occupation is the only way to safeguard the country against danger, and to prevent Israel from going too far in its interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and exploiting its contradictions. We insist on a complete and unconditional withdrawal. We do not approve linking the withdrawal with political or military conditions that would violate Lebanon's sovereignty or deflect it from its Arab course. We have held this belief since we assumed responsibility for the present government. We did not deviate from our position during the Al-Naqurah talks more than a year ago. It is well known that these talks did not produce results be cause of Israel's insistance on political gains that went counter to our own basic aims, and its demand for security arrangements that infringed on our sovereignty. Therefore, Israel was forced at the end to withdraw without conditions from a large part of the lands it was occupying in the manner I described earlier. Let it be clear to all that the only way to establish security in southern Lebanon lies in applying UN Security Council Resolutions 425, 426, 508, and 509 and helping the Lebanese state to exercise its authority. We absolutely reject all other proposals pertaining to the so-called security belt, the local military power, and so on, because we regard them as a cover to prolong the occupation and the violence and disturbances in the region.

3. While we absolutely reject making security arrangements with Israel, we are, on the other hand, ready to make 100-percent Lebanese security arrangements within the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 and the truce agreement. We welcome any international assistance in our efforts.

4. We cannot but refer to the role of the international peacekeeping force in supervising Israel's complete withdrawal and their deployment along the entire length of the border, along with our army, in order to establish state control over all the region. For this reason, we would like to see a stronger role for these forces to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. We express our thanks and appreciation for the work the forces are doing at present.

5. We are determined to secure Israel's complete evacuation. We call on others to assist us to attain this objective through peaceful means. However, if we fail to achieve this goal, we will reject in advance any attempt to accuse the national resistance of terrorism. The struggle being waged by the Lebanese to drive away the occupation forces from their land is legitimate and is a right that has been practiced by all nations when their land was occupied. Those who level such accusations should bring down the monuments that have been erected on their streets in honor of their own resistance heroes, if they perceive that the struggle for liberation is an act of terrorism. [applause]

6. The relations that link Lebanon with fraternal Syria derive strength and cohesion from their common historical, geographical, cultural, economic, and human roots. Consequently, the outcome is bound to serve the interests of the two countries. We, therefore, reiterate that we will continue to cooperate closely with Syria within the framework of profound brotherhood. We are confident that this course will lead to solutions that will effectively remove all impediments obstructing our way. Our position is not based on emotions but rather stems from a rational analysis aimed to serve Lebanon's interests.

7. We cannot allow Lebanon's sacrifices for the Palestinian cause, which is cherished by all Arabs and all the justice-loving

people in the world, to be ignored. Likewise, under no circumstances should anyone ignore the grave impact of the Arab-Israeli struggle on the course of life in Lebanon, consequently, on any solution that would enable the fraternal Palestinian people to attain their national legitimate rights, which have been acknowledged by the entire world, particularly their right to self-determination and to set up their own state. The way to attain these objectives rests in the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue through a Security Council-sponsored international conference to be attended by all parties concerned. This would bring a way out of the area's crisis, which continues to affect regional and international affairs.

It is so painful and absolutely unjustified to see fighting in the camps between those who are both the targets of the Israeli enemy. [applause] We sincerely say that the end result of this fratricide between sons who fight for the same objective will prolong Israel's occupation of the south and wipe out the Palestinian people's hopes of returning to their land and to our Jerusalem. Regardless of the causes and justifications, we cannot keep silent about this bloodshed, which must be stopped immediately, because national and pan-Arab objectives must be given top priority in our historic march. In conclusion, and inspired by this day, the Day of Solidarity With the South, we cannot but salute the pure souls of our martyrs who have made their bodies a bridge so their nation can cross from humiliation to dignity and from weeping to rejoicing. Martyrdom has become a happy, not a sad, occasion. We reiterate that Lebanon's ordeal, which began in the south, will end in the south. Hence, we hope to meet soon on the liberated land in the south. Long live the Arab nation. [applause]

Al-Asad Receives YAR Envoy, Message From Salih

JN051149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Minister of Agriculture Husayn al-'Umari. The meeting was attended by the YAR charge d'affaires in Damascus. The president received a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and asked the YAR envoy to convey a reply message. Discussion dealt with the regional situation and Arab issues.

Al-Shar' Receives Iranian Deputy Minister

JN060500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati at 2130 yesterday. The meeting was attended by Diya' Allah al-Fattal, Syrian assistant foreign minister; (Hoseyn Lusani), political director at the Iranian Foreign Ministry; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Discussion dealt with regional developments.

AL-WATAN: Soviets Want Syrian-Iraqi Rapprochement

LD061024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* today says Soviet leaders have "stressed the need" for Damascus to seek, through all mediators, a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. In a report from Moscow on the details of the talks held by Syrian vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during his recent visit to the Soviet capital, the paper adds Moscow has advised Damascus to respond to the mediation, undertaken by King Husayn, between Iraq and Syria. The paper quotes informed Arab sources as saying that Soviet leaders "were frank in expressing their stand backing Iraq in its war with Iran, and their desire to secure a full reconciliation [as heard] to work for an end to the war". According to the paper, the Soviets believe a resumption of relations between Syria and Iraq would boost Syria's economic situation and would help inter-Arab solidarity. Concerning Syrian-Palestinian relations, the Soviets have not, for the first time, shown "any reservations concerning the Syrian stand calling for the removal of 'Arafat from the PLO leadership, stressing the need to remove all obstacles on the way of unity of Palestinian forces." Khaddam talked with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev about the negative consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian war, according to an official announcement in the Soviet capital.

AL-THAWRAH 'Exposes' Peres-Thatcher 'Deal'

JN060707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Spotlight" column, *AL-THAWRAH* exposes the dimensions of the Thatcher-Peres deal under which Thatcher would work to cancel the Venice Declaration in exchange for Zionist support in the coming election.

AL-THAWRAH says this deal is nothing new because Britain has always been hostile toward the Arabs and the Arab cause. Britain has reiterated these provocative stands on all occasions, challenging Arab sentiments and flouting all international values, norms and conventions.

Britain, which will now work to cancel the Venice Declaration, wants to declare its dirty role by expunging the Palestinian issue from European minds. It wants to deny the Palestinians even European recognition. Needless to say, the Venice Declaration is the minimal European position that can be accepted by the Palestinians; that is, recognizing the Palestinian people's rights and their legitimate aspirations to establish their independent state.

Officials 'Pleased' With Vote on Saudi Arms Deal

TA060427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Reagan and Israel's supporters in Congress are satisfied with the Senate vote allowing the United States to sell arms to Saudi Arabia.

Israeli officials in Washington are also pleased with the vote, saying that in anticipation of the next battle in Congress over the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis will have to tangibly prove that their views are moderate.

W. Bank Incidents Mark Anniversary of Occupation

Israeli Shot in Nabulus

TA051405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] An Israeli citizen has been shot and wounded in Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports as the man was standing by his car on Falastin St, near Clock Square, two shots were fired in his direction and one hit his shoulder. He was evacuated to the Military Government building, from where he was transferred via helicopter to Tel-Hashomer Hospital. His condition is described as good to moderate. The security forces have sealed off large segments of Nabulus and launched an investigation.

Further Incidents Reported

TA051717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The significance of the incident in which an Israeli was shot in Nabulus is clear: A special effort was made today to mark the 19th anniversary of the Israeli occupation and the 4th anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon. This is also the background for the explosion of a bomb in 'Afula today and the Molotov cocktails hurled at two buses near Qabatiyah in Samaria.

Today was the 3rd consecutive day during which Molotov cocktails were hurled at buses carrying workers. This morning the buses were empty. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. However, there were also manifestations of political protest. In several places in Judaea and Samaria PLO flags were hoisted. At Bi'r Zayt University the students held a demonstration and later set up a stone barrier. They began hurling stones at passing cars and later also at a military unit that was summoned to the scene. After the reinforcements arrived, the students retreated into the campus, the barrier was removed, and peace was restored.

Jews Blocked From Temple Mount

TA060431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Policemen and soldiers prevented approximately 100 people from breaking into the Moghrabi Gate of the Temple Mount early this morning. The commander of the Jerusalem police force, Deputy Commander Hayim Albaldes, sustained slight injuries. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the attempt occurred during the Gush Emunim rally in the Western Wall plaza in which approximately 12,000 people participated, some of whom had earlier marched through the streets of Jerusalem from the Merkaz Harav Yeshiva to the Old City. At that time, thousands of Arab faithful had already congregated on the Temple Mount to participate in the prayers on the last Friday of Ramadan.

Israeli Stabbed in Hebron Casbah

TA060819 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0815 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An Israeli was stabbed in the Hebron casbah a short while ago and was evacuated to Qiryat Arba' for treatment. The man is an Ethiopian Jew who was attacked by unidentified people who stabbed him in the back as the man was shopping in the local market in Hebron.

Curfew Imposed Following Stabbing

TA060910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A Soviet [as heard] immigrant who resides in Qiryat Arba' was stabbed in the Hebron casbah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that an unidentified person attacked and stabbed the man in the back while he was shopping in the town. After receiving first aid treatment, he was transferred to the hospital where he seems to be in good condition. The security forces have imposed a curfew on all of Hebron except for the western neighborhood. The curfew in Nabulus imposed last night after the shooting at an Israeli citizen remains in effect.

2 Wounded by Bomb Explosion in Jerusalem

TA051613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Two women were wounded when a bomb exploded in a supermarket in Jerusalem's (Nayot) neighborhood approximately 1 hour ago. One of the women was taken to the hospital and the other to her home. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the bomb was placed on a counter in the supermarket.

Further Reportage on Pollard Affair

'Tendentious Leaks' in U.S. Cited

TA051436 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem today expressed amazement over reports in the U.S. media that aim at painting a picture of a long-term Israeli espionage operation in the United States. According to the sources there is a campaign of tendentious leaks by circles in the U.S. Justice Department and in the Attorney

General's Office in Washington. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that approximately 2 weeks ago Ambassador Pickering presented Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with the new information about the involvement of other Israelis in the Pollard affair. However, it appears that the U.S. State Department now wants to put an end to the affair rather than renew the crisis between the two countries.

D.C. Office Seen Linked to Leaks

TA051726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli sources in Washington and Jerusalem have denounced the leaks on the Pollard affair. Our political correspondent reports that Israeli political circles describe the leaks as evil and say that they stem from the office of Joseph diGenova, the Washington D.C. district attorney. The sources voiced their fears that other stories might be leaked to the U.S. media in the near future and that this will tarnish the atmosphere between the two countries.

Israeli officials in Washington denounced the campaign of the U.S. investigating authorities to inflate the Pollard affair. According to them, some administration officials want to harm Israel.

Rabin: Strong Intelligence Needed

TA060446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Let us hear Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks on the latest intelligence affairs. The defense minister was speaking yesterday at the annual memorial ceremony for members of the intelligence community, and said that when friends on the outside slander Israel and make up stories about it, Israel needs more than ever a superior intelligence community which is convinced that the people grant it their full confidence.

[Begin Rabin recording] When friends from the outside slander us and accuse us of fabricated stories, when there are problems at home, and when our enemies never cease to scheme and plot and make this manifest, I will say today that in such times, more than ever, the people of Israel need an efficient, self-confident intelligence community which is convinced that it has the confidence and trust of the people and their leadership in order to carry out all its missions for the benefit of the people and the country's safety and well-being. [end recording]

'Senior Figure' Warns of Exposure of U.S. Espionage

TA060519 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman, Tali Zelinger, and Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Israel will contemplate the possibility of exposing U.S. espionage and information-gathering activities in Israel if the hostile publications and leaks about "the Israeli espionage network in the United States" continue, a senior figure warned in a talk with *DAVAR*. According to this senior figure, Israel can also embarrass the United States by publishing information kept secret so far about U.S. espionage activities in Israel.

It has been learned that U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering recently conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres about the implication of the Pollard affair and the possibility that "an extended espionage network of which Pollard was just one agent" had been operating in the United States.

Political sources in Jerusalem fear that the State Department and even the White House may not be able to prevent the investigation of this affair from continuing. The prosecutor investigating the Pollard affair has hinted that the possibility that Israel "lied" to the United States should be further investigated. The sources in Jerusalem contend that the U.S. Justice Department, and the prosecutor in the Pollard affair in particular, want to continue the investigation out of considerations of prestige.

Shin Bet Investigation Only After Data Reviewed

TA051115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The police will begin investigating the affair of the Shin Bet director only after the new attorney general has finished studying the matter. This was decided this morning in a meeting between Attorney General Yosef Harish and Police Commissioner David Kraus. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the two men decided to hold another meeting due to what they termed the importance and sensitivity of the subject as well as the need for constant and continuous guidance. This morning's meeting had been arranged with the outgoing attorney general.

Officials Pessimistic About Future of Lavi Project

TA060626 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Senior Israeli officials are pessimistic about the future of the Lavi jet fighter following the visit here of U.S. Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defence Dov Zakheim. Zakheim had left, *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told, without any of the major issues surrounding the Lavi being resolved.

"Not only were our figures different, our heads were different. It was obvious that Zakheim had come to ground the Lavi," a defence official told *THE POST* yesterday.

Israel also failed to secure from Zakheim the release of $70 million in development funds that the Americans have been holding up for several months. The money was due to cover five separate contracts with American sub-contractors on the project, including Grumman, the firm developing the Lavi's wing section.

Israeli officials are also extremely worried that Zakheim and the Pentagon no longer seem alone in their opposition to the Lavi, for the State Department and other parts of the administration are apparently also opposed to proceeding to the production phase.

At the root of the growing American opposition is the administration's apparent reluctance to commit the U.S. to an annual $300m. allocation for the Lavi's production for the next 15 years. Moreover, the administration believes that Israel will not be able to build 24 of the aircraft for $550 million per year, as Israeli defence officials claim, and that therefore the $300m. figure could grow.

One senior Israeli defence official yesterday gave the Lavi 60:40 odds of being built — "the lowest ever." He and other officials believe that the failure of the talks with Zakheim coupled with growing doubts over the Lavi in Washington and the suspension of payments, make the future look "grim, indeed."

A senior Israeli defence delegation is expected to leave for the U.S. in the coming weeks to discuss the project again. Meanwhile, officials at the Israeli Aircraft Industries, where the Lavi is being developed, report that development of the fighter, though hampered by the freeze of American funds, is proceeding on schedule with roll-out due in the last week of July, and the first test flight set for the last week of September.

Moda'i To Meet Perez de Cuellar, Shultz in U.S.

TA060512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will confer today in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Kurt Waldheim affair and dealing with Nazi war criminals. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Minister Moda'i left last night for the United States, and is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz, the attorney general, and the secretary of the interior. He may also meet with Vice President George Bush. Minister Moda'i will represent the government in an Israel solidarity march in New York on Sunday.

Shamir Calls for Continued Rule Over Territories

TA060625 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Israel's 19-year rule in the territories — following Jordan's 19-year rule there — has opened a "new account of many years of Jewish administration," Foreign Minister Shamir said yesterday.

Shamir said Israel's period of governing the territories and East Jerusalem has obviated claims by Jordan in the areas on the grounds that it had ruled them longer.

"This too is gone," Shamir said. "They were here for 19 years, and now we have been here for 19 years."

Shamir was speaking to Herut Party members at a Jerusalem Day rally in the Old City's Jewish quarter. The rally marked the 19th anniversary of the outbreak of the Six Day War. Shamir urged action by the "national camp" to block out any unilateral attempts to return the territories. "We must not squander the assets of the Six Day War," he said.

Earlier, at a memorial meeting for fallen soldiers at Mt. Herzl, Shamir called the war "a historic and revolutionary turning point" in Jewish history. "The Six Day War put the stamp of permanency on the state's borders," Shamir said. "A fragmented country with fragile borders and a divided capital became a stable nation with a reasonable defence capacity, with its eternal capital united," Shamir said.

Jewish Underground Member Sentenced to 1 Year

TA051341 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Jerusalem district court today delivered a 1-year sentence to Major Roni Gilo for his part in the Jewish underground affair. Gilo was convicted of violating his oath and of not preventing a crime and act of sabotage. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports the case in point was the attempted assassination of the mayor of Al-Birah, an attempt during which the sapper, Sulayman Hirbawi, was blinded. The sentence was delayed for 45 days, and Gilo's attorney stated that he will appeal to the High Court of Justice. Mayor Shlomo Livyatan, a friend of Gilo's, was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, but he will not have to serve this sentence because in the past he was detained for 3 months. During the last 2 years the two had been out on bail.

Briefs

New Logistics Branch Chief — Major General Menahem 'Eynan today becomes chief of the IDF Logistics Branch, in succession to Major General Hayim Erez, who is leaving the army. [Summary] */Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 2 TA/*

Lebanese Employed in North — More than 100 southern Lebanese residents have been absorbed in various northern places of employment over the past month, with the help of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. The intention is to absorb an additional 200 to 300 workers. All in all, 530 Lebanese workers are employed in Israel at the moment, and representatives from southern Lebanon want to double that figure. [Text] */Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA/*

Average Salaries Drop — The average gross salary in the economy during the first 3 months of the year was 10 percent lower than that paid in the same period last year. On the other hand, the average gross salary in the first quarter of the year was 12 percent higher than that paid during the last quarter of last year. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics today show that the average gross salary in the economy in March was 990 new Israeli shekels. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that during the first quarter of the year,

public sector workers suffered the greatest drop in salaries compared to the same period last year. Their salaries dropped by approximately 16.5 percent. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA]*

Soviet Jewry Emigration Statistics — Seventy-nine Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last month. This was the second consecutive month in which emigration figures have increased. According to the intergovernmental committee for immigration, 20 of this month's emigres left for Israel. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Letter From Cuba's Castro

LD051432 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a letter from President Fidel Castro of Cuba to mark Africa Day and the 23d anniversary of the OAU.

The Cuban president affirms to the brother leader of the revolution that the founding of the OAU has been a foundation stone in the history of the long struggle of the peoples of Africa for independence, sovereignty, and unity on the continent. President Castro says that the OAU's firm principles and its support in the struggle against colonialism, its rejection of imperialist domination, its firm backing for the peoples of South Africa against racial discrimination, and its efforts for economic and social development in Africa have all contributed to the growth of its reputation and its influence on the international scene.

The Cuban president further says in his letter to the brother leader of the revolution: The world has a vivid impression of the experience of the Arab Libyan people when it fell victim to a barbaric armed attack by the most powerful imperialist which thus violated the most important principle of international relations and was evidence of its being ready to adopt any method in its attempt to force nations to abandon the revolutionary line. By the crimes it committed against the Libyan civilian population on 15 April last, the U.S. Government continues its pressure and provocations against the Great Jamahiriyah. The Cuban president reiterated his country's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Libyan people in its brave confrontation with the American-Atlanticist aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The Cuban president underlined the importance of combining efforts to struggle against the hateful racist regime in South Africa, saying that the criminal invasion carried out by the Pretoria Government against the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia confirmed the aggressive position of South Africa to all its neighbors, and added yet more proof that state-sponsored terrorism in international policy must be curbed by agreement among the international community.

At the end of his letter, President Castro declares his country's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against the hateful racist regime.

JANA on Italy's Craxi Seeking 'Cordial Relations'

LD060846 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jun (JANA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has expressed the hope for the establishment of good cordial relations with the Libyan people. Speaking at a graduation ceremony for Italian cadets in Sardinia, he said that we continue to consider the Libyan people as friends, particularly as we Democrats feel that there is an historic debt we have to pay back to the Libyan people. For this reason we do not want war, but peace and cooperation.

JANA's political editor, commenting on Craxi's remarks, says that the Libyan Arab people, who always extend their hands in friendship to all world peoples, welcome these statements and praise the positive attitude. They hope at the same time that these words will be translated into action.

The JANA editor notes that these remarks by Craxi constitute the start of friendship between the Libyan Arab and Italian peoples. They also record an official Italian recognition of the historic debt Italy has to pay to the Libyan Arab people, pointing in this regard to the unjust war launched by Fascist Italy and the great harm it brought to the Libyan Arab People, the editor adds.

The JANA political editor reviews the threats the U.S. bases in Italy pose to the security and safety of the Mediterranean, expressing his hope that the U.S. military bases in Italy will be handed over to the Italian military authorities, particularly the two U.S. military bases in Lampedusa and (Sellia Marita) at Catanazaro. It is hoped that this would prevent U.S. bombers taking off from these bases to attack the countries in the region and to ensure that this would not go beyond the boundaries of Italy's commitment under NATO, and thus prevent the use of the 6th Fleet in aggression against Mediterranean countries. To be more precise, the JANA editor says, the continuation of the presence of these bases and their exploitation as a springboard in any aggression constitutes a deviation from Italy's commitments within NATO. Referring to two resolutions adopted by the Italian parliament which urge the Italian Government to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people — which coincides with the Greek attitude on this issue — and which urge the Italian Government to take all necessary steps to establish a dialoge and cooperation with the Arab countries adjoining the Mediterranean, the JANA political editor welcomes this wish of the Italian people and which constitutes an important step worthy of all respect and praise.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Holds Ordinary Session, Ratifies Appointments

LD060229 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The CMSN met in an ordinary session on 2, 3 and 4 June under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state. During the session, the CMSN chairman presented a statement about the activities of the government during the past 3 months. These activities concentrated internally on continuing the measures aimed at consolidating individual freedom, administrative reform, and developing public management; and externally on consolidating and developing the fraternal cooperation and ties between our country and the friendly countries.

The CMSN ratified the following appointments:

(Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Salem Ould Sidi Yeh) — **Permanent secretary of the CMSN**

Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh — **Chairman of the regional committee for the structures of mass education in Nouakchott.**

SUDAN

Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi Gives Interview to Amman's AL-RA'Y

JN051141 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] Khartoum — Sudanese Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has given an exclusive interview to *AL-RA'Y* in which he talked about the most important problems facing the Sudanese Government after the elections. On the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the Sudanese State Council, he said that both represent the highest authority, the Council of Ministers carrying out the executive mission in its capacity as the government or the ruler and the State Council, in accordance with the constitutional system, representing the state in various fields without possessing executive authorities. He also talked about the most important issues preoccupying Sudan which are: the reconstruction of the Armed Forces, solving the problem of the south, and the economic situation and its link to the Arab world. He said that he will present proposals to the Arab rulers concerning seeking a minimum level of Arab solidarity that will transcend the negative aspects created by the Camp David accords in the Arab region. Following is the text of the interview:

Question: What is the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the State Council?

Al-Mahdi: According to the present constitutional system, the State Council is the symbol of sovereignty and the highest authority and is responsible for all things relating to Sudan's sovereignty. The Council of Ministers is the highest executive authority. It is the government and the ruler, whereas the State Council does not rule and should be away from political decisionmaking. However, the State Council, being the highest authority, deals with politics as decided by the government. It does not make political decisions, and, consequently, has no executive authorities. The prime minister, who is questioned before the Constituent Assembly, is responsible for this. When Sudan is represented at an Arab or African summit conference, either the Council of Ministers or the State Council can represent Sudan. If the issue concerns political decisionmaking, then the prime minister will speak; if not, then the State Council will speak. The government can issue decisions before presenting them to the Constituent Assembly on the condition that it is certain that the assembly supports such decisions in advance or that it will support them later because the government is responsible before the parliament.

Question: What is the reason for your concern for the Armed Forces?

Al-Mahdi: There are several reasons for concentrating on the Armed Forces. I believe that an indisciplined army is a danger to itself and to its officers. I believe that armies which stage coups are indisciplined armies. Moreover, the officers who think of staging a coup are usually officers who have personal problems whereas the officers who are militarily competent and who are disciplined do not think of such options. I care for the Armed Forces' well being. I assert that the civilian leadership is not against the Armed Forces but against indiscipline. I believe that the Armed Forces are strong and disciplined and that they are an integral part of a sound democratic system.

The second reason for my interest in the Armed Forces is that in a country like Sudan, which has tribal and feudal customs, the Armed Forces should serve the country and prevent its fragmentation. I believe that had the Armed Forces in Lebanon been strong, Lebanon would not have been fragmented. The Armed Forces represent the country's backbone, and, consequently they must be strong and disciplined.

In my opinion, the third reason for my interest in the Armed Forces is that strong, disciplined armed forces are the best guarantee for bringing about a peaceful solution with the currently warring elements. The door to a military solution is closed before those who carry weapons without any justification, because the Armed Forces are competent and do not allow rebellion to be rewarded.

Question: Is consideration being given to setting up special forces?

Al-Mahdi: Our entire military and security strategy is based on one plan which we will announce after studying the situation and after thoroughly considering all the present circumstances. We will work to modernize the Armed Forces and upgrade their competence and we will ensure a sound defense and security plan.

Question: When you assumed power, did you discover new problems that can be added to the already known problems?

Al-Mahdi: My knowledge about the magnitude of these problems has changed. We knew much and had some information that was not accurate. However, we are now considering everything in all ministries, sectors, and interests to see what can be done according to new principles. Undoubtedly, knowledge of the current state of affairs has increased, and linking general principles to this state of affairs will enable us to present to the people a clear diagnosis of the present problems as well as a clear program to remedy such problems.

Question: What about the opposition and its framework?

Al-Mahdi: A framework for the opposition has not yet been laid. I personally believe that this government does not have serious opposition. Naturally, neglecting to perform duties is rejected. I believe that essential, serious opposition does not exist because the government is able to comprehend the people's problems and works to solve them. The government is not a government of polarization and isolation. This makes it difficult for the opposition to oppose the government. Moreover, the government does not depend on public opinion or that of the opposition.

Question: What about developments in the south? Is John Garang considered an outlaw?

Al-Mahdi: I do not consider him so. I said this after the escalation of military operations in the south and the assassination of a number of friends in the downing of a helicopter. This operation indicates a negative stand toward the issue of peace as well as increasing violence without justification. In Sudan the door is open for dialogue and we welcome differences of views. Therefore, there is no excuse to escalate violence unless there are unpatriotic causes. However, I still say that the door is open for dialogue and to prepare for a constitutional national conference and to let John Garang join us.

Question: What about [Sudan's] international relations?

Al-Mahdi: Recently there have been some clouds in our relations with the United States due to the U.S. fears about the presence in Sudan of some Libyans whom the Americans think are pusuing them. Sudan has reaffirmed that it is responsible for protecting all foreigners on its territory. I have taken all political, security, and administrative measures to protect all foreigners in Sudan. Sudan's new international policy is an extension of the one in the transitional phase. Sudan is adopting a nonaligned course. I hope that this will be accepted in dealing wtih the United States as this is the best option for Sudan.

Question: What about your visit to the Soviet Union in July?

Al-Mahdi: This visit was planned with the former transitional government and was postponed, especially since it will discuss improving Sudanese-USSR relations that were harmed by the former regime. There is an agenda which was agreed on with a Soviet delegation that visited Khartoum a few weeks ago. In light of this visit, we will discuss a number of issues that are bound to improve Sudanese-USSR relations within the framework of a nonaligned policy.

Question: What about the current Arab situation?

Al-Mahdi: Sudan is qualified to play a positive role in achieving a minimum level of Arab concord and solidarity. Sudan's present situation qualifies it to do so. Moreover, Sudan has improved its contacts with the Arab countries. Despite the fact that this role is difficult, pan-Arab duty requires that Sudan should not remain idle toward the Arab situation that is deteriorating day after day. Sudan is trying its best to create formulas that achieve a minimum level of Arab solidarity and we will make many attempts in this regard. Sudan can contain the negative aspects that resulted from the Camp David accords in the region. A way should be found to deal with all Arab countries, including Egypt. The negative aspects created by the post-Camp David circumstances should also be contained. Moreover, we should think of estrangement or condemnation the same way we think of the means to reach an equation that transcends the negative aspects created by the Camp David accords.

At the end of his statement, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said he intends to visit a number of Arab countries after 'Id al-Fitr [7-10 June] and after he presents his government's policy statement to the Constituent Assembly. He is expected to visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Arab countries.

Says Army Controls Main Cities in South

JN061042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense, has asserted that the Armed Forces are in full control of the main cities and important establishments in the south adding, however, that there are certain disturbances in the countryside as a result of attacks by John Garang's forces on certain positions. The prime minister said that the repeated attacks led to a spontaneous reaction from certain tribal elements which consider Garang's movement as representing certain Dinka tribes. This, he said, has led to a state of division and fragmentation, which shows that Garang's movement has failed because, in the past, it had claimed that it was a national movement for liberating Sudan. Now the movement is creating division among the southerners themselves, he said.

Says Numayri Active Against Government

JN051322 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has revealed that desposed President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri is carrying out activities against the democratic regime in the country motivated by dreams of returning to power. This was proved by messages he sent to Sudanese citizens living abroad, including businessman Muhammad 'Abd Rabbuh, who the deposed president asked to cooperate with him to work against the legitimate government of Sudan.

This was reported by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* here today citing statements the prime minister made to the English-language London-based magazine *ARABIA*, the Sudanese magazine *SAWT AL-MAR'AH*, and the UAE magazine *AL-KHALIJ*. The statements touched on current domestic and external political issues. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed Sudan's adherence to the demand for Numayri's extradition.

Finance Minister on Receipt of Economic Aid

JN051402 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — The government's efforts to provide the country's agricultural, industrial, and medical needs have been crowned with success after the Bank of Sudan, along with several Arab and foreign countries, contributed to providing $218 million.

Dr Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning, told the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* here today that all signs indicate that it is possible to cover all the country's needs during a short period due to the international respect and trust Sudan enjoys. This further reassures those responsible for drawing up economic plans and means that all needs amounting to $515.8 million will be met during the coming few weeks.

The minister explained that Saudi Arabia had offered the most aid so far amounting to $158 million. Saudi Arabia, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and Kuwait expressed readiness to cover all of the country's needs in oil and fertilizers. The United States comes next with $30 million, Italy with $17.3 million, and the FRG with

$4.4 million. The Bank of Sudan contributed $5 million to cover the needs.

The minister said that many countries with close ties to Sudan have promised further aid in the next few days stemming from their concern for economic prosperity, which benefits both Sudan and those countries.

TUNISIA

Planning Minister Cited on Economic Situation, Future

LD052016 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report issued by Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi describing the planning minister's statement on economic issues presented at a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers headed by President Habib Bourguiba at the Republic Palace in Carthage on 5 June — announcer-read]

[Excerpt] The minister of planning presented a statement on the economic situation which began with a report on the results achieved during the first 4 years of the sixth plan and highlighting the important gains achieved by Tunisia despite the many difficulties and obstacles over this period. The gains showed up in the achievement of a model of growth which, after the stagnation recorded in 1982, reached a relatively high rate, equal to 5 per cent annually for 1983-85; in the creation of no fewer than 168,000 jobs in the nonagricultural sectors, in the backing of an investment effort which exceeded the planned estimates for this year by about 10 percent; and in the maintenance of the safety of external finances. [as heard]

In analyzing the economic situation for 1986, the minister gave a comprehensive review of the latest developments in economic conditions; the significant and sudden deterioration in the price of oil; the decline of revenues from tourism as a result of events which took place in the Mediterranean; and the reduced grain harvest as a result of unsuitable climatic conditions which prevailed this season. These factors resulted in a noticeable shortfall in resources estimated at about 230 million dinars in terms of the balance of payments and 174 million dinars in terms of the state budget.

The minister then presented the results of the many meetings held in recent weeks with the participation of all the members of the government to study the situation, which led to the drawing up of a program capable of confronting the repercussions of the international economic crisis and its negative reflections on the state budget and the balance of payments.

This program is represented in the proposing of several measures within the framework of an integrated and coordinated plan aimed at directing investment toward the sectors and projects which take into account more than others current trends and objectives, at further rationalization of spending, at reducing the pressures on the balance of payments, and at maintaining a balanced budget.

The program is also aimed at the removal of the various obstacles and barriers and at injecting more flexibility into the national economy in a way apt to ensure the required efficiency and the creation of a suitable climate for imparting impetus to production and export. The program also includes, in particular, measures for reviewing the state budget aimed at reducing the expenditures listed in the finance law, and measures for the consolidation of the movement to reform public institutions and increase their ability to contribute to achieving stated objectives as regards production, export, and fiscal balance. In this way these institutions will be able to do without state aid and will carry out their economic functions in the best possible manner.

The minister then reviewed the proposed accompanying measures aimed at providing the most favorable conditions for the success of this program. They are:

First, absorbing additional fiscal resources at easy terms capable of facilitating the financing of the necessary import operations for the production apparatus and capable of achieving the desired balance in the balance of payments and the state budget;

Second, taking measures to assist disadvantaged social groups, including, in addition to increasing the recently introduced family allowance, raising the minimum agricultural and industrial wage and providing direct financial assistance to needy families.

The great struggler [President Bourguiba] approved the proposed measures and recommended that efforts be stepped up to raise exports, to provide a suitable environment for this, and to do everything to enable our exports to compete better overseas.

ETHIOPIA

BBC Interviews EPLF Official on Sudanese Mediation

MB051833 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is reported today that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has asked Sudan's new Prime Minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to mediate between it and the Ethiopian Government. It comes at a time of speculation that a deal might be in the offing between Sudan and Ethiopia to withdraw support for the EPLF if the Ethiopians end their support for southern Sudan rebels.

Well, previous peace talks between the EPLF and Ethiopia have come to nothing and repeated Ethiopian military offensives have stalled though the Eritreans claim there is a build-up for another offensive going on at the moment.

(Hundy Behaan) of the EPLF Central Committee is in London. Robin White asked him why they were saying Sudan should mediate now?

[Begin recording] [(Behaan)] We are saying now that instead of continued military offensives, there should be a way, a peaceful way, of settling the conflict between (?us) and Ethiopia. The Ethiopians are the agressors. We are the victims. So we are of course prepared to resist Ethiopian aggression. In the past offensives, we resisted and foiled them. We are also confident that we will resist and foil any forthcoming offensives in the future, but we would prefer a peaceful solution and so we are saying, as we said in the past, that we are prepared for direct negotiations with the Ethiopians without preconditions, provided that there is a third party acceptable to both sides. So we are now saying that the Sudan is acceptable to us as a third party and if it is accepted with the Ethiopians as a third party, fine, we can sit together, we can resume the negotiations. So we are saying let's give peace a new chance.

[White] Are you frightened at all that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi might be thinking of selling you down the river?

[(Behaan)] I wouldn't say that. Our representatives have had extensive contacts with the various Sudanese political parties before and during the elections and even now, and our understanding is that there is a general comprehension of the Eritrean question as a question of decolonization, a question that seeks to finish up [as heard] the process of foreign rule and attain Eritrean self-determination, quite distinct from the situation in South Sudan. The Ethiopians have tried to make a deal, a trade-off between Sudan's support for Eritrea versus Ethiopian support for the armed rebellion in the south. So we have had assurances that rapprochement in Ethiopian-Sudanese relations would not be at the expense of Sudanese recognition and support for our just cause.

[White] So has Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told you that he is not going to abandon you at the expense of a rapprochement with Ethiopia?

[(Behaan)] I cannot say that he has said this or that, but I can just state here that there is a general understanding in the Sudan, among Sudanese political parties, and that includes the Al-UmmahParty, of which Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is the leader, an understanding of the Eritrean question as a question different, very different, from that of the question of the south.

[White] But when it comes to the crunch, couldn't it be that you might have to make that kind of deal with the Ethiopian Government? He might agree to abandon support for you in return for the Ethiopians abandoning support for the southern Sudanese in that that would be the only way to get peace in his own country?

[(Behaan)] I think our understanding so far is that the Sudanese political forces who have now after the elections assumed political power, they are in a position to press for a just, durable solution, which means a political solution that recognizes the legitimate grievances of our people's self-determination, the right of the Eritrean people to determine their own future. As to the question of the problem in the south, it's an internal Sudanese affair which the question in Eritrea is not.

[White] So you have asked Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to help, I mean are you optimistic that he can get you and the Ethiopians around the same table negotiating once again?

[(Behaan)] We are ready to speak with the Ethiopians for negotiations without preconditions. Along with that, I might add also we would like to have the presence of a third party as a mediator, as an observer, a third party accessible to both sides. We are saying that the government in the Sudan is acceptable to us. If that suits the Ethiopians, then there can be ... [changes thought] this initiative can begin, can be under way and hopefully come up with some constructive results.

[White] But how hopeful are you of reaching a deal with the Ethiopians?

[(Bahaan)] That we will just have to wait and see. [end recording]

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Nation Celebrates 9th Anniversary of Coup

AB051702 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Victoria, June 5 (AFP) — Thousands of youths chanted for peace in the National Stadium Thursday as Seychelles celebrated Liberation Day marking the ninth anniversary of the coup which brought socialist President France Albert Rene to power.

President Rene, in a prepared address to the gathering, said that in line with the current international year of peace declared by the United Nations, his Indian Ocean island state wanted good relations with all countries. But he added that "certain foreign countries and certain organizations" were doing all they could to stop the Seychelles from continuing "on the road that we have chosen" — an apparent reference to the country's socialist policies. The president's speech made no direct reference to the arrests early this week of six opposition militants charged with

planning "acts of destabilisation against the security of the country."

Mr Rene said: "As long as our country does not agree to become anyone's pawn, we will have enemies who will plot to do us harm." He said that while the Seychelles wanted peace, its people must be ready to defend their country at any moment.

The president said that in the past nine years, the Seychelles had achieved a standard of living much higher than that of any other islands in the region. He said that unemployment and housing were the country's greatest problems, but expressed hope that the government's current five-year development plan would resolve the difficulties within two or three years.

SOMALIA

AFP: President Barre's Accident Linked to Attack

HK060448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 6 (AFP) — Shots were fired at Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's car before it crashed near Mogadishu last month and left him seriously injured, the Arab weekly newspaper *AL-MUSTAQBAL* said in its latest issue published here.

The paper quoted Somali diplomatic sources as saying the president's car swerved off the road to escape the shooting.

Gen Barre, 65, has been in hospital in Saudi Arabia since the May 22 incident when his car reportedly collided with a bus. He is said to be recovering from head and chest injuries.

Countries Thanked for Support

EA051449 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today, the Somali Second Vice President Challe Major-General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, who is also the Somali minister for economic planning, sent a cable congratulating Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre on the way God enabled him to escape from the recent vehicle accident. Speaking in the name of staff in various units of the Somali Presidency and the Ministry of Economic Planning, Challe Kulmie wished the Somali president good health and long life.

The vice president thanked all the officials, members of the general public, and foreign countries for their cables wishing the Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre a quick recovery. Somali Second Vice President Challe Maj Gen Hussein Kulmie Afrah also thanked all the countries which supported Somalia in its hour of need and contributed to or participated in the treatment of the president.

Second Vice President Challe Maj Gen Hussein Kulmie Afrah also sent an 'Id al-Fitr greeting to the Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

Government Calls For Increased Trade With USSR

EA061046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The director general of the Board of External Trade, Ndugu Mbaruk Mwandoro, today called for increased trade btween Tanzania and the Soviet Union. Ndugu Mwandoro, who was opening a Soviet trade exhibition in Dar es Salaam, said that despite Tanzania's economic situation, there was still an opportunity to increase trade between the two countries. Ndugu Mwandoro said statistics for the last five years show that the sale of Tanzanian goods in the Soviet Union has decreased, while Soviet goods sold in Tanzania have increased. He said Tanzanian exports to the Soviet Union were worth 130 million shillings in 1980. This slumped to (?22 million) shillings last year. At the same time, Ndugu Mwandoro said sales of goods from the Soviet Union have gone up from 8 million shillings in 1980 to 120 million shillings last year.

UGANDA

Police Announce Travel Restrictions Lifted

EA051520 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Restriction on movement which was announced last Sunday to facilitate a joint police-army operation in and around Kampala has been lifted with immediate effect. In a statement issued yesterday, the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofunji, said people are free to move anytime.

Arms Recovered, Aliens Netted

EA051625 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The special district administrator [SDA], Nbale Mr Victor Bwana, says a joint army-police operation in Mbale town has borne very good fruit. According to the SDA a large amount of grenades, ammunition, uniforms, and assorted arms have been recovered in Mbale town alone. He also disclosed that very many aliens with improper immigration documents had been netted in the operation.

AFP Report

AB051051 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Kampala, June 5 (AFP) — The government of President Yoweri Museveni has lifted the restrictions on night travel imposed in and around Kampala four days ago to allow troops to stage a sweeping building-to-building search for illegal weapons.

Radio Uganda announced the lifting of the ban late Wednesday, quoting the inspector general of police, Luke Ofungi as saying that people "are now free to move any time." The restrictions,

imposed on Sunday, banned travel in the capital between 8:00 pm and 7:00 am.

Most of the roadblocks put up around Kampala during the search operations involving hundreds of soldiers from Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) were lifted Thursaday morning. The operation to ferret out weapons, coordinated from a temporary NRA Headquarters in city square and focusing on Kampala's business district, appeared to have been completed.

It was not immediately known how many people had been arrested in the operation or how many firearms had been seized. An AFP correspondent saw at least 13 people taken prisoner, while on Tuesday Mr Museveni said over 1,200 guns had been found.

Shopkeepers remained open for business during the searches, which even extended to some government offices, including the Ministry of Local Government.

ZAIRE

USSR Envoy Delivers Gorbachev Message to Mobutu

AB051952 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1725 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP) — The Soviet Union wishes to establish economic relations with Zaire, Valentin Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Zaire, stated following an audience granted him at the Mont Ngaliema residence today by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to whom he delivered a message from CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev.

Mr Soldatov, who had returned from Moscow where he participated in his country's heads of diplomatic missions conference, disclosed that the CPSU general secretary's message to the MPR founding chairman reviews Soviet-Zairian relations and raises the issue of the safeguarding of world peace which, according to him, remains a major preoccupation of the Kremlin. In this regard, the ambassador hinted that Mr Gorbachev feels that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has an important role to play in the efforts being made to eliminate nuclear arms in the world. We must act to eliminate the danger that the proliferation of nuclear arms constitutes, he stressed.

Concerning this issue, it will be recalled that Guide Mobutu has always opted both publicly and privately for disarmament, stressing that resources thus saved could then be devoted to development efforts in the world. Such a stand has remained one of the constant pillars of Zairian diplomacy.

Mr Soldatov stated that his government intends developing its relations with African countries in an atmosphere of trust, and especially with Zaire in the economic field. To this end Soviet authorities are examining ways and means of increasing their aid to Africa in order to contribute to the reduction of the complex problems facing the continent.

UDPS Protests Belgium's Expulsion of Zairian

AB041245 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jun (AFP) — The UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress], the main Zairian opposition party, on Monday published in Brussels a "strong protest" addressed to the Belgian authorities "against the order just given Mr Marcel Ebua Lihau, former first president of the Supreme Court" of Zaire, to leave the Belgian territory. In a communique, the UDPS — whose activities have been banned in Zaire — stressed that Mr Lihau has been undergoing medical treatment in the Liege region (in the eastern part of Belgium) since his arrival at the end of January.

According to the UDPS, the health of Mr Lihau, one of the founders of this party, "seriously deteriorated" during "the long international banishment" to which he was subjected in Zaire because of his political opinions. The doctors' reports indicate that the medical treatments must be continued. This was the reason why "a request for the prolongation of his stay has been submitted" and Mr Lihau was later to go to Harvard University in the United States, the communique finally specified.

Department for French-Speaking Affairs Established

AB052014 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1708 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, signed today three decrees setting up a department at the Presidency in charge of French-speaking affairs [francophonie]; the appointment of a special delegate for French-speaking affairs; as well as a charge of missions at the Presidency of the Republic.

Under the first decree, the department in charge of French-speaking affairs is headed by a high-ranking official with the title of special delegate for French-speaking affairs. The department is in charge of the preparation and follow-up of conferences of heads of state and government of countries with French as a common language.

The second decree appoints Ambassador Bokonga Ekanga Botombele as special delegate for French-speaking affairs.

Finally, by the third decree Mobutu Sese Seko appoints Donge Nigu as the charge of missions at the Presidency of the Republic.

LIBERIA

Doe Grants Amnesty; Johnson-Sirleaf To Be Released

AB061307 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 6 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe Friday declared a general amnesty for all political prisoners detained since a coup attempt against his regime last November, it was announced here.

Among those to be released under the amnesty was former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage, Comment on Planned NLC Protests

Officials Accused of Subversion

AB051627 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The federal government has accused some officials of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] of engaging in subversive activities. A statement this afternoon said some officials of the Congress were being interrogated. They were alleged to have been engaged in collaboration with certain other persons in activities aimed at undermining state security. The government said that from available information there was a well articulated plan by the NLC and its collaborators to cause disaffection. It pointed out that no responsible government could condone such unpatriotic action from any group of persons in the society. The government warned that it would not allow the student crisis to be used as a shield to undermine the security and well-being of the nation. It advised workers and all members of the public to go about their normal duties and assure the public that as soon as the ongoing investigations were completed actions would be taken against those detained.

Papers Laud Meeting Cancellation

AB050818 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* and the *STATESMAN* describe the decision of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] to call off its nationwide procession scheduled for yesterday was a step in the right direction. The *STATESMAN* says what Nigeria needs most desperately is peace and understanding which by implication will stimulate [words indistinct] of the nation. The paper appeals to all parties involved in the Ahmadu Bello University [ABU] crisis to be calm.

On its part, the *CHRONICLE* expresses the hope that the panel set up to probe the ABU crisis will come out with a suitable recommendation that will prevent a recurrence. It says it will be impossible for the government to do anything now until the outcome of the panel's investigation into the matter.

Correction to Round Up of NLC Protest Responses

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Lagos Rounds Up Responses to NLC Protest," published in the 5 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page T 2:

Sourceline should read...Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86 (changing "Lagos" to "Kaduna")

Column one, last paragraph, line three should read...this morning and all principal officers of the... (suppling indistinct words)

Column two, paragraph three, lines one and two should read ...situation, an official of one of the affiliate unions...(supplying indistinct word, adding "s" to "unions")

Column two, paragraph five, line five should read...stationed at the premises of the Federal Secretariat...(changing "entries" to "premises")

Column two, penultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line should read...locations including the state NLC Secretariat. The district members...(supplying indistinct words).

New Agencies Replace National Security Organization

AB051547 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Three agencies have been set up by the federal government to replace the Nigerian Security Organization [NSO] in the conduct of national security. The new agencies include the State Security Service, which will be responsible for intelligence within the country, and the National Intelligence Agency to be responsible for external intelligence. The third agency is the Defense Intelligence Agency, which will be responsible for defense-related intelligence within and outside Nigeria.

A government statement in Lagos today also announced the establishment of the Office of the Coordinator of National Security to coordinate the activities of the three agencies. Also established are two advisory councils. They are the National Defense and Security Council for matters relating to public security and the National Defense Council to advise the president on defense matters. The government explained that the decentralization of the NSO was as a result of the report submitted by the Alhaji Umaru Shinkasu review panel.

ANGOLA

SADF Attack on Oil Installation, Ships Claimed

MB060634 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Troops from the racist South African army have once again carried out acts of aggression against the territory of the People's Republic when at dawn yesterday they mounted an attack on Namibe Province. According to ANGOP, which released the information, the treacherous attack was perpetrated at 0413, hitting oil installations and merchant marine ships docked at the harbor of that province's capital. [Words indistinct] of Israeli origin. Three fuel tanks were hit while frogmen planted mines on three ships docked at the harbor. Another two tanks were destroyed, and a third was damaged. A ship was also sunk and another two damaged. This act of aggression has [words indistinct] the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda where FAPLA combatants killed two South African commandos and captured one [words indistinct].

Defense Aid Talks With Nigeria Begin 4 June

MB051133 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Official talks between Angola and Nigeria began in Luanda this morning. The delegations are headed by Venancio de Moura, Angolan deputy minister of external relations, and Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian external affairs minister, who arrived yesterday on an official visit to our country.

Talks will center on Nigerian aid to Angola in view of the situation created by constant South African aggression. On his arrival yesterday, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi told journalists that he had come to Angola to discuss what Nigeria can do to help Angola with Angolan officials in the External Relations and Defense Ministeries. He added that Nigerian aid would also be extended to SWAPO and this morning he went to Namibian refugee camps in Viena municipality.

The government of General Ibrahim Babangida has increased Nigerian aid to Angola to help our country face the current situation in southern Africa. Prof Bolaji Akinyemi is the second high-ranking Nigerian official to vist Angola with this objective. Furthermore, the Nigerian minister of petroleum resources has been to Angola twice to discuss issues related to measures to be taken by oil-producing countries to deal with the fall in oil prices on the world market.

This afternoon, the Nigerian minister will meet with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, minister of state for production. His visit to Angola is part of a tour of the Frontline States to express Nigerian solidarity with peoples of this region and in particular with the Zambian, Zimbabwean, and Botswana peoples who last month suffered cowardly South African raids.

UNITA Official Discusses MPLA Offensive

MB051643 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to UNITA rebels in Angola, the MPLA government is launching another massive fresh offensive against them. It is apparently on three fronts in the center, south, and southeast of the country. In previous offensives, UNITA has taken quite a battering and already they admit to having lost the town of Cangombe on the strategic Benguela railway. Brigadier (Tito Chingundze), UNITA's number three man, is in London. Julian Marshall put it to him that they were taking a beating this time as well.

[Begin recording] [(Chingundze)] Yes, we lost the town on the way to Munhango, but in guerrilla warfare when you lose a town it doesn't mean you lost the war. So it's just part of the whole scenery within the theater of the combat, but anyway we think we will be able to put up a much better response this time than last time.

[Marshall] So what are the MPLA ranging against you in the way of men and weaponry in this particular offensive?

[(Chingundze)] They are again forcing us to a typical conventional warfare, massive air power, they are using MIG's 21 and 23, helicopters MI-24, MI-17, and MI-8, with tanks, but I think we have learned a lot from the last offensive and we are also responding in a way that...[changes thought] we will try to cripple them as much as we can and we think that we still remain optimistic but in the end what we want to show to the MPLA, the Soviets, and the Cubans is that the military solution is no solution at all. There is a need for negotiations, and I think throught the country this sentiment is growing rapidly and there is a need to end all this conflict.

[Marshall] What kind of new weaponry does UNITA have at their disposal?

[(Chingundze)] Well, I think I can't give you information for free, but...[changes thought] for different reasons that you understand.

[Marshall] Have the Stinger missiles that you were promised by the Reagan administration, have they arrived? Have they been deployed yet?

[(Chingundze)] All the support that we were promised when Dr Savimbi did visit the United States — we are satisfied that it will be delivered to UNITA.

[Marshall] Last month UNITA were complaining that Zambia might have entered into some kind of pact with the Luanda government, under which MPLA troops and possibly Cuban troops would be deployed in Zambia for possible use against UNITA in Angola. Has that happened?

[(Chingundze)] What we noticed at the beginning of this year was that the MPLA was using Zambian territory to supply logistically some of the forces that they had on the salient [as heard]

of Cazombo, and we warned the Zambian Government about that. We think that our policy is still the same of good neighborhood, but if the Zambian Government allows that to happen we don't think that will do any good for most people both Zambian and Angolan.

[Marshall] But are there MPLA or Cuban troops on Zambian soil at the moment?

[(Chingundze)] Up to the time we were monitoring this convoy supplying by route [as heard] there were temporarily troops on Zambian territory and later reports are that Soviets are also involved.

[Marshall] And this is up in the northwest of Zambia, is it?

[(Chingundze)] It is definitely in the northwest of Zambia.

[Marshall] Because the Zambians have accused UNITA of planting mines in that area and killing civilians. Have you been planting mines in northwest Zambia?

[(Chingundze)] Not at all. As you may have known, the border between Zambia and Angola represents a barrier between the very same people on both sides of the two countries. There is no need at all on the side of UNITA of putting mines against the people which belong to the very same tribe. [end recording]

UNITA Overruns Catongo, Kills 5 MPLA Soldiers

MB060716 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Jun (KUP) — UNITA forces killed five MPLA soldiers and seized a large quantity of war materiel when they overran the town of Catongo to the east of Balombo in Benguela Province on 30 May 1986. This was disclosed last Thursday by a KUP correspondent in that region. The correspondent also said that hundreds of people had unreservedly welcomed UNITA's presence there and many were joining UNITA ranks. In conclusion, he said that in the attack UNITA forces did not suffer any casualties.

LESOTHO

New PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials

MB051429 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The new ambassador of the PRC to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Tian Changsong, presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace this morning. His Excellency Mr Tian said the friendly relations and cooperation between Lesotho and China had been growing steadily since 1983, when the two countries formally established diplomatic relations. These, he added, were further cemented by his majesty's visit to China last year. The ambassador congratulated Lesotho on successfully safeguarding her sovereignty and national dignity and also on endeavoring to achieve economic, cultural, and educational progress and on improving the living standards of her people. Mr Tian praised Lesotho for its efforts in promoting economic cooperation in southern Africa and for pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

In reply, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II said the progress and economic development achieved by the Chinese people and their government have taught the Basotho that prosperity and success are the results of hard work and that unity is strength. He said that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations the Basotho had been enabled to meet some of their needs and to develop their country, and the Basotho are confident that the friendship and cooperation bonds between the two countries will flourish for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

His majesty congratulated the Chinese Government on its role in efforts for the attainment of international peace and economic justice. He poited put that the philosophy of the founder of Basotho nation, King Moshoeshoe I, is based on peace which he regarded as the foundation stone for stability, good neighborliness, and survival of the nation. The king added that Lesotho will contiaue to work for the attainment of all those ideals and goals which are intended to give humanity the much needed security and confidence in the future of mankind. His majesty expressed the hope that the establishment of the Lesotho diplomatic mission in China will accelerate the achievements of these goals and continue to promote better understanding between the Basotho and the Chinese. The king told the ambassador that his visit to China was stimulating and enjoyable. He assured the ambassador that the governemnt would ensure that his excellency's stay in Lesotho is happy and fruitful.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Stresses Importance of Peace

MB051155 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] This week is being marked in Mozambique as peace week as part of this country's contribution to the UN International Year of Peace. At the week's first special event — the ceremonial planting of trees at the new Peace Park in Maputo — Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano spelt out Mozambique's commitment to the search for peace. Peace, he said, is the basic and inalienable right of all people, but to win peace it is necessary to identify the causes of war and to eliminate them.

Among the causes of war are expansionism, institutionalized racism, colonialism, and foreign occupation. All of these are very much in evidence in southern Africa today in the shape of apartheid and South Africa aggression against neighboring states.

As Mr Chissano pointed out, to struggle for peace in southern Africa means to struggle for the eradication of the apartheid system. Only the elimination of apartheid will enable the people of South Africa to win their freedom, the people of Namibia to win independence, and the people of the whole region to restore peace, progress, and cooperation. Peace is much more than the

mere absence of war. It requires the defense of national independence, the elimination of all threats to territorial integrity and promotion of the development and well-being of the people. As Mr Chissano noted last Sunday, the people of Mozambique have always shown themselves ready to take up arms in defense of their peace. We fought the Portuguese colonialists and the Rhodesian invaders with the objective of establishing peace in Mozambique.

Today, Mozambique faces a terrorist onslaught carried out by armed bandits in the pay of South Africa. The struggle for peace therefore means fighting and eliminating the terrorists. This is not a war that the Mozambican people wanted. It is a war imposed on them by foreign forces bent on the destruction of the independence the Mozambican people fought so hard to win. Mozambique will never surrender its independence for a sham peace. Real peace and independence are indivisible.

Five 'Terrorist Camps' Destroyed in Offensive

MB051131 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique's army units are currently on an offensive against South Africa's MNR terrorist gangs in parts of Mozambique territory. Recent operations have resulted in the destruction of five terrorist camps in Zambezia, Maputo, and Sofala Provinces. During the operations, since the second half of May, the army has killed more than 120 terrorists, captured dozens of others, and seized large quantities of weapons and other war materiel.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Refuses Comment on Alleged Attack on Angola

MB060616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Several news agencies quote allegations by the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, that South Africa attacked the southern Angolan port of Namibe, formerly known as Mocamedes, early yesterday. According to ANGOP a South African navy vessel and divers destroyed two fuel tanks in the harbor and damaged another. The agency says a merchant ship was such and two other vessels at anchor were also damaged. ANGOP reported that the merchant ship had a cargo of food aboard but did not say who owned the vessel or if any losses were suffered.

A spokesman for the SADF told the SABC that the Defense Force was not prepared to comment on this type of allegation by the Angolans. He said these allegations had increased noticeably during the past few months.

Reports of the attack come in the 2d week of the long-expected offensive against UNITA by the Angolan Government troops. UNITA says the Cuban-supported government troops led by Soviet officers are advancing in a 3-pronged attack on its bases and that it has already lost a 3-day battle for control of the strategic town of Cangombe in the eastern province of Moxico. UNITA says it has also been involved in a number of other attacks.

Commentary Discusses Publication of ANC Pamphlet

MB050759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] A booklet just published indicates through extracts from numerous public statements how the Soviets use communist parties and so-called liberation movements around the world to gain control of countries. The booklet called *Talking With the ANC* indicates clearly how the South African Communist Party [SACP] is using the ANC of South Africa in its efforts to gain control of South Africa on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The SACP states in its program the Communist Party considers that the achievement of its aims will advance our country along noncapitalist lines to a communist and socialist future. The booklet set out the history of the ANC founded in 1912 and indicates how it eventually came under communist control and became Moscow's terrorist tool in South Africa to such an extent that last year 23 of its 30-member Central Committee were members of the SACP or strongly supported it. Only seven were noncommunists. And in September last year the ANC's monthly publication stated members of the ANC fully understand why both the ANC and SACP and two hands in the same body, why they are pillars of a revolution.

The SACP-ANC alliance is openly pursuing Soviet revolutionary theories. In South Africa the anticommunist black, brown, and white majority is far too strong for the Soviet-backed ANC-SACP alliance. The moderate majority is moving steadily forward with a reform program to establish a broad free enterprise democracy in which all South Africans will be able to take part equally without fear of communist domination or socialism that has destroyed so many Third World countries.

Nel, Others Discuss Booklet

MB050741 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Discussion with Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel; freelance journalist Otto Krause; Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday *STAR* newspaper; and Freek Robinson of the SABC, on the "Network" program, introduced by Robinson and Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to tonight's edition of "Network," in which the ANC will be the subject of discussion.

[Landman] The Bureau for Information has begun an extensive campaign to publicize official ANC statements on negotiation, violence, and the links between the ANC and the South African Communist Party [SACP]. Since the ANC was banned in 1960, this is the first time that such a wide range of statements by the organization has been made available to the South African public. In the publication issued by the bureau, called *Talking*

With the ANC, the government's stand on negotiations with the ANC is also stated. We have with us this evening in the studio the deputy minister of information, who will be answering questions put to him by journalists.

[Robinson] Let me present to you the members on our panel tonight. Otto Krause, on my left, is a free-lance journalist, Peter Sullivan, is the editor of the Saturday *STAR* newspapr, and our guest, is Deputy Minister Louis Nel. Minister, to begin with, you are aware of the sensitive negotiations under way between the South African Government, the Commonwealth Group, and the ANC, and the aim, apparently, is to promote negotiation. So why, at this particularly sensitive stage, is it necessary to publish this booklet which makes it quite clear that negotiations with the ANC are undesirable?

[Nel] Well, first of all, Mr Robinson, I want to take issue with you on your last statement. Negotiations with the ANC, under the conditions which the government has already spelled out very clearly — namely, that they renounce violence — are always a possibility. Second, with regard to the first part of your question, on the Commonewalth group which is involved with the negotiations, I cannot comment in public on the activities of that group at present. You are aware that neither the government nor the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] has made any comment in this regard. I agree that this is a sensitive stage, but as far as the publication of this booklet goes, it is the government's view that all the fact relating to the ANC should be placed before the public. The public, in general, should be informed about the goals of the ANC and the goals of the SACP, the formal alliance between these two, the problems facing the government in this connection, all the relevant facts which have to be taken into account when a decision is made on the important matter of negotiations. Of course, when the time for negotiation arrives, the ANC cannot be the only party. There are many other power bases, recognized, experienced, accepted black leaders in South Africa, who will naturally have to be accepted in the negotiation process.

[Robinson] Peter Sullivan?

[Sullivan] Minister, I would like to know this: If one wanted to find out what the government's policies are, one would not exactly go to the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and one does not ask Helen Suzman about the policy of the HNP [Reformed National Party]. So, why do we not ask the ANC to write a booklet for us, or use one they have already written — in Lusaka one could buy a booklet for 60 cents, and that would tell you what the ANC stands for. That is their policy. Why does the government have to publish a booklet?

[Nel] The government compiled this booklet on the basis of official publications of the ANC itself. You can see in the booklet that on the important points of dispute at present on which a stand is taken, the quotations have been taken from the ANC's own literature, that there are direct quotations, for example, from *SECHABA*, from *DAWN*, and other publications. We have also referred liberally to broadcasts on Radio Freedom. The purpose is to allow the ANC and the SACP to speak for themselves. In other words, it is actually a case of giving the ANC and the SACP a chance to say themselves what their views are.

[Robinson] But if you wanted to allow them to speak, why not allow their publications to be freely available in South Africa, so that people can read for themselves what they say?

[Nel] I think if one looks at the major points of dispute quoted in today's publication, there can be little doubt that the ANC has been correctly quoted, for one thing. Second, their views have bene given clearly. If anyone has a problem about the accuracy of the quotations by the ANC, if you have any problem about whether the ANC's stand has been correctly reflected on the issue of revolution, violence, or all the other important points of difference, then you can approach me about it. But at this stage it seems to me that the ANC has, indeed, been dealt with fairly.

[Robinson] Otto Krause?

[Krause] Is it sensible to give so much attention to the ANC, so much regard? It is said about the old days that, when they looked down on Afrikaans as a backward language, it merely confirmed the use of the language by the Afrikaners. Are we not making the same mistake in this case?

[Nel] I think we have to live with the realities of the day. There is always pressure on the government to talk with the ANC. That is a point of contention. The outside world is pressing the government to talk with the ANC. The matter has become a kind of debating point. Several South African groups have already gone to Lusaka to talk with the ANC. And while this is such an important matter, a matter which is widely discussed we thought it appropriate to provide more information about the ANC. We also pointed out, in the press release issued with the booklet, that the government does not want to give undue attention to the ANC; it is certainly not the only organization reflecting black views in the country, but nevertheless, it is one which is attracting much attention at the moment, both domestically and overseas, and it is important, in the interests of South Africa, that the situation is placed in perspective.

[Sullivan] But, minister, are you not using taxpayers' money to publish this pamphlet, while at the same time taxpayers' money is being used to ensure that information by the ANC does not reach the country?

[Nel] Of course, taxpayers' money is used. That is true. But it is also important to take note that the ANC is busy with a propaganda campaign, it is continually calling for further violence. This is being done daily. If the ANC is allowed to continue its propaganda, then we, as a responsible government, have to ask the question: Are we going to have more or less violence? And is that going to lead to a constitutional dispensation, a negotiated constitutional dispensation, which satisfies the reasonable aspirations of the people of South Africa? The answer, and that is the opinion of the government, is no. But the government saw fit, in the present circumstances, to correct the perspective regarding the ANC. And I would like to know if we in any way have quoted the ANC incorrectly, or created an incorrect impression of the ANC's real views? And, also, to point out the very close links between the ANC and the SACP. As for Mr Krause's question on whether the ANC will be given a chance to answer to this, the answer is: If the ANC does reply to the various points of dispute referred to in the booklet, we would very much like to know about

it. There is a procedure according to which the government can be asked for permission to publish it. In the past, this permission has been given, for the publication of viewpoints of the ANC, and the government, or the minister concerned, would almost certainly give it his personal attention, if such an application or request is made to him.

[Sullivan] But, minister, is it not laughable, you saying the people of this country must be informed about what the ANC stands for, while at the same time....

[Nel, interrupting] I think it is laughable to say the people of South Africa should be informed about what the ANC....

[Robinson, interrupting] Can we just hear, please, exactly what Peter is saying? He has not completed his question.

[Sullivan] It is your government which said the people of this country should not know what the ANC is saying; they cannot, because the ANC has been banned.

[Nel] What we said, and the motivation for it, I have already explained to you. The ANC is propagating violence in the country, and in addition one has to keep in mind that in the ANC, because of the link between the ANC and the SACP, there is a strong communist element, which wants to ensure a propaganda campaign is carried out so that it will be easier to establish a communist state here. We must not be blinded, please, by other possible considerations, and forget about this real key consideration.

[Robinson] May I just ... [changes thought] pardon me, Otto, go ahead.

[Krause] Minister, there is another thing whch worries me, and that is: Here we have a government pamphlet, an official pamphlet, with the imprint on it. And, given the political situation in the country, if something like this is issued by the government, then the blacks will not see it in the light, their support for the ANC will be strengthened, because this attack on the ANC through this pamphlet comes from the government.

[Nel] I think one should keep in mind the position of the bureau. We are conducting public communication. We give the government's stand on sensitive issues to the public. In other words, we are not prepared for another agent to do this, it would be an indirect method, and that would create the impression that it was done by a private organization, while that would not be the case. And I am convinced that the majority of the South African population, an overwhelming majority, is totally sick and tired of the violence being preached by the ANC. So, regarding your statement that the ANC should be placed in perspective even on this key issue, I cannot accept that.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, earlier you said the government does not feel prepared at present to talk with the ANC. Could you just....

[Nel, interrupting] No, I must explain the situation to you. The government can negotiate with any South African at any time. The state president made this very clear. But it has to be made clear that there must be a rejection of violence as a means of achieving political goals.

[Robinson] And what if all the communists within the ANC also renounced violence, would you speak to them?

[Nel] The South African Government, through the state president, has made this very clear, that it is no good for any government to talk with communists. The state president is on record in this regard, that the government will not talk with the SACP. And, in that connection, the state president has also said that he accepts that there are nationalists among the ANC who are not members of the SACP, and I believe the message should be carried to every black south African that we in government want a dispensation which will ensure development and peace, but that we cannot talk with people who want to achieve political goals through the use of violence, and that we will not talk with communists.

[Krause] Very well, minister. But I have a problem with that, because even if there are nationalists, black nationalists, among the ANC, just as there were Cuban nationalists in the past, they are still taken in tow by the communist leadership. So why now, suddenly, do we have to distinguish between communists and nationalists in the ANC, when they all belong to the same organization and when it is very clear that the nationalists in the ANC have been taken in tow completely by the communists?

[Nel] I think you are touching on a very important aspect, Mr Krause, and that is, that a two-phased revolution has been planned for this country, and this has been spelled out in this booklet. In the first phase, there must be a so-called national liberation, in which the communists also play a role, but they do not take up a prominent position in the organization. But later, when the liberation has been brought about — and that is what happened in Cuba, and that is what happened in several other countries — then, later, the communists come to the fore and try to hijack the whole revolution by establishing a communist state. The government will not tolerate that, and it is just as well that the South African public takes note of this danger.

[Sullivan] Minister, if you label the ANC leadership as communist, is there not....

[Nel, interrupting] We did not do that. We said there are important elements in the leadership who are communists or supporters of the Communist Party.

[Sullivan] Very well, important elements, or whatever. But in the publication there is a page which is almost painted red with the names of the people who are communists, or communist-inclined....

[Robinson, interrupting] Do you mean the majority of them are....

[Sullivan, interrupting] The majority of them, yes, of the ANC. So, is there not a danger that the man in the street who supports the ANC will begin to think: Well, now I have also to support communism. There are many people who support the ANC.

[Nel] No, I do not believe that is so, and I think it is important that the disadvantages of a communist state should be brought to the attention to the population. I just want to say that I am convinced that the ordinary black person in South Africa who may believe he can support the ANC is not necessarily a supporter of the communist activities of certain members of the leadership of the ANC....

[Sullivan, interrupting] But is you who says that leadership is communist....

[Nel, interrupting] ... and the aim here is also to bring to the attention of the population of this country, including the blacks of South Africa, that they have to be aware that there are certain elements, certain people, who are sitting inside that organization and who do not have the best interests of the black people at heart, but who are serving the interests of a world power, in this case, the Soviet Union. The black people should be aware that there are people who have motives other than the promotion of the interests of the black citizens of this country.

[Robinson] Minister, I believe one of the most important reasons the ANC began its onslaught against South Africa is the government policy, or rather, the policy as it was, and the organization lays its plans on grievances. But one wonders whether at present reform around grievances which exist still makes any impression on the people in the ANC, and whether the government has thought of giving attention to those matters, so that the ANC's onslaught can be minimized.

[Nel] It has long been known that the ANC leadership has no interest in reform. It was Mandela himself who wrote in the documents which were handed in to the court — and this document was in his own handwriting — he gave his reasoning on how South Africa should progress towards a communist state, and he said — and this was in his handwriting — [changes to English] We therefore must be revolutionaries and not reformists. [reverts to Afrikaans] And one has to take note, if one wants to understand the present actions of the ANC, that the ANC, or certain elements in the organization's leadership, has no interest whatsoever in reform, but only in revolution, because that will lead to a socialist, and then a communist, state. And they believe that those goal cannot be achieved by the reform, which taking place at present.

[Robinson] Peter, would you like to ask your question?

[Sullivan] Minister, you are quoting what Mandela said in 1962. If one had to go back in history and see that President P.W. Botha said, perhaps, in 1948, when he stood for the George seat, or perhaps in 1960, what he said then, there would be a great difference. Politicians change.

[Nel] In the case of the ANC leadership, we have to take note of the fact that not only did Mandela say that in 1962, but this view has been repeated over and over by the leadership of the ANC, and in particular also by Tambo, in which he makes it quite clear that they are not working for reform at present, but what they are working for is a revolution. And they have committed themselves totally to revolution. They have made this clear, they have stated it over and over. It was stated on 8 January in the so-called new year's message by Tambo, and was published in the South African newspapers, it was stated that they want a revolution, that they want to organize a people's war. And it is the duty of the South African Government not only to inform the public about the situation but to see to it that such motives are never carried out, because it would not be in the interests of the people of this country, regardless of....

[Robinson, interrupting] I am very sorry, gentlemen, but our time has expired. We have had a whole 18 minutes. Thank you for your participation this evening. Thank you, too, Mr Nel. From me, good night.

Pan-Africanist Congress Condemns Meetings Ban

MB052019 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania has condemned the Pretoria regime's recent ban on public meetings in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. In a statement released today, the Harare-based PAC secretary for information and publicity, Comrade (Edwin Makote), described the ban as a reckless provocation against the people. Comrade (Makote) said 16 June is considered a public holiday by the black majority. The PAC official added that the Botha regime wants a direct confrontation with the people in the face of international condemnation of his apartheid policy. The ban also reinforces restrictions on news reporting.

Bishop Tutu To Organize 16 June Church Services

MB051043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 5 June 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 5, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu today said he would instruct his clergy to organise church services on June 16 "and I will certainly participate in such services." He said in a statement the ban on all gatherings to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots was "one of the most insensitive and most provocative actions from a minister who has proved as insensitive and as provocative as some of his predecessors." The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, last night announced the ban on the gatherings, stating it would last until June 30.

Bishop Tutu said he learnt "with considerable distress" about the ban which "is meant to ensure that there will be no trouble on June 16 when the black community commemorates the tragic events of 10 years ago." The bishop asked how would Afrikaners feel if they were told they could not commemorate the Day of the Covenant. "At a time of high tension in the history of our land people should surely not be stopped from expressing their feelings especially when they have very few channels for doing so. The minister seems bent on provoking blacks to defy his ill-advised ban to give policemen yet another excuse to get at black people. The police and security forces inspire little confidence in blacks. They have become a law unto themselves. They hardly help to maintain law and order. They have a particular disdain for restraint on themselves," Bishop Tutu said.

"South Africa claims to recognise freedom of worship. I will instruct my clergy to organise church services on June 16 and I will certainly participate in such services. I hope the police will stay away and let us mourn in peace and with dignity." Bishop Tutu said he hoped other denominations throughout the country would arrange services of commemoration on June 16. "We have not yet reached the stage where we must ask for permission from a secular authority to worship God."

'Massive Security' at Ceremony for Buthelezi

MB051022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pinetown, June 5, SAPA — Amid massive security precautions, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today became the first black leader in South Africa to receive the freedom of a white city or town. The honour was bestowed on him during a ceremony at the Pinetown civic centre. Escorted into the town by a cavalcade of motorcycle policmen, his arrival 10 minutes early caused much embarrassment among the organisers, as the special guard of honour had not been assembled. Consequently the platoon of Pinetown security guards frantically had to scramble into formation while the KwaZulu chief minister good-naturedly waited to be officially "received."

Massive security arrangements were evident and security guards from all the neighbouring boroughs as far afield as Umhlanga were called in to bolster the local arrangments. The entire civic centre was cordoned off to traffic. On rooftops surrounding the civic hall, at least two South African police marksmen were seen observing the crowd below, who were waving Inkatha flags and singing as Chief Buthelezi was led inside. Although a loudspeaker system had been set up outside, the Inkatha supporters were upset that they were not allowed into the hall. Security guards then relented and led the chief's supporters into the packed reception. Television cameramen from most of the international networks were also very much in evidence.

Among the dignitaries were: Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC [member of executive committee]; the mayors and mayoresses of Pinetown, Durban and all surrounding boroughs, as well as the entire 140-strong KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. After the ceremony, Chief Buthelezi and his wife, Princess Irene, were taken on an aerial tour of Pinetown by helicopter.

Outlines Legislature Reforms

MB050521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0009 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pinetown, June 5, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today spelt out three essentials without which the KwaZulu/Natal indaba's proposed single legislature for this province would be rejected by the region's black majority. He told guests at a ceremony in Pinetown at which he was awarded the freedom of Pinetown that if the indaba failed it could mean the loss of South Africa's last opportunity for negotiated change. But for the proposed single legislature to receive vital black acceptence it would have to be:
— Elected by all the people of the province, voting on a common voters roll;
— In all respects a non-discriminatory, non-apartheid system; and
— Not an alternative to full black participation in the central South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi said he understood the fears of many whites, Indians and Coloureds. But, provided the plan met these criteria he would be happy if it also included enough safeguards and guarantees to ensure that these people were represented in the legislature and the executive and that legitimate rights were protected. If the indaba reached agreement and, most importantly, sold its plan to the people of KwaZulu/Natal, the government would be forced to take it very seriously indeed. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said there was irony in the fact that, although he was receiving Pinetown's highest honour, he would not be allowed to vote or stand for office in its elections or to choose where to buy a house in the town. He drew attention to this not to insult or embarrass but to illustrate how much reform was still needed.

Chief Buthelezi called on the Pinetown town council to take immediate steps to end discrimination in the municipality — to open all amenities like libraries, swimming pools and parks and to ensure that there was no job discrimination in its employ. He said that although it might be true that capital to build the town had come from largely white ratepayers, most of the sweat and toil had been supplied by blacks whose spending had also made Pinetown what it was. Chief Buthelezi warned whites not to be fooled into thinking that a few token changes would ensure a peaceful alternative to the "Vorsterian nightmare" too ghastly to contemplate. There were titanic, well-financed resources determined to wreck the economy, make South Africa ungovernable and to establish a socialist or quasi-socialist system which some euphemistically called a people's democracy.

"Such a democracy would show every sign of having little to do with either people or democracy and a great deal to do with rule by the few for the few, with a so-called people's court hanging the necklace on those who dare to disagree," he said. Yet it was hopeless for those who wanted peace to adopt a reactionary position and fight to maintain the status quo. Even a modified form of the status quo was indefensible and untenable because it did not have the support of the vast mass of South Africans who hated it and wanted it destroyed.

But in all this, Chief Buthelezi said, he could offer a powerful message of hope. People were not stupid and they did not want to exchange one tyranny for another. They simply wanted peace, prosperity, hope, a reasonable home, a decent job, a good education for their children and an equal say in the running of their town, province and country.

UK Envoy Tours Crossroads, Khayelitsha

MB051458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The British ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly, made a whistlestop tour of devastated Crossroads relief centres and Khayelitsha today and said he was

"moved" by the plight of the refugees. Accompanied by Father Desmond Curran of St Gabriel's Church in Guguletu and local and foreign journalists, he met relief workers at the Zolani centre in a room lit by a single candle and a bank of television lights. He said the British Embassy today gave the Red Cross R36,500 to be used to buy 5000 blankets. This was in addition to 1,000 blankets contributed by the embassy within days of the sacking of squatter camps last month.

Sir Patrick said the situation in South Africa was followed closely in Britain and what had happened at Crossroads aroused "instinctive sympathy." He added: "We wanted to get a first-hand view of the situation and to show that we were concerned." But it was not for Britain to tell the South African Government what was happening at Crossroads. He noted that Khayelitsha was "a good bit further" from Cape Town than Crossroads and that this was clearly one of the reasons why people were reluctant to move there.

Sir Patrick called on Mrs Anna Tomana, 76, of Nyanga East who is providing shelter for several refugees. Flying sand greeted the visitors at Khayelitsha where Sir Patrick was invited into a Red Cross tent at Site B.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

6 PM, 5 Jun

MB051725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1701 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 5, SAPA — The following is the 6pm unrest report from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Soweto, Port Elizabeth, about one hundred blacks set a black female aged 30 years alight. The police arrived on the scene just in time and fired two rounds of birdshot. One black man, 20 years, were fatally wounded. Another black man was slightly wounded and subsequently arrested. The black female involved was taken to the local hospital with serious burns.
"At Eden Park coloured township, Alberton, about 45 coloureds stoned a SAP (South African Police) vehicle. The police had to use tearsmoke which led to the arrest of one coloured man.
"In another incident in the same area two coloured men were arrested by the police after they had barricaded a road.
"In Johannesburg City, approximately 15 photographers, among other World TV news, national TV, and CCF [expansion unknown] TV, gathered before Khotso House (the black trade union headquarters). Five taxis arrived. Forty blacks got out, sang freedom songs and stoned the shops across the street. When the police arrived they were dispersing. There were no arrests or injuries."

6 Jun

MB060611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0609 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 6, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:
"At Nyanga near Goodwood in the Cape, the burnt body of a black man was found.
"At Alexandra near Johannesburg, the partially burnt body of a black man was found.
"At Kathlehong on the East Rand, a Development Board building and a private vehicle were damaged by arsonists.
"At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a delivery vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
"At KwaTema near Springs, police dispersed an illegal gathering with quirts. A youth was arrested.
"At Claremont near Durban, the Development Board offices were extensively damaged by arsonists."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Security Bills

In an editorial on page 14, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 June says that although the government has agreed to change one or two contentious provisions in the new security amendments, the remaining provisions are "highly objectionable." The government's insistence in perservering with the bills "suggest that our leaders cannot see beyond further repression in coping with the current crisis; and that a political solutions is very much an afterthought." Government " 'concessions' " on issues like the right for ministerial proclamations to be challenged in court and the right of emergency detainees to receive visits from relatives represent "no great rethink on the rights of man," but "merely the Government's fear of losing more face for the tricameral system." Should these concessions not satisfy the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, "the Government will be forced to steamroller the Bills through by means of its inbuilt majority in the President's Council. That would at least show up the hollowness of 'power-sharing' and represent a tattered victory for the forces of dissent."

STAR on Shultz Statement

"South Africans should take heart from the assurance given by Mr George Shultz on behalf of the United States Government that it has no intentions of giving in to pressures for tougher economic sanctions and disinvestment," *THE STAR* says in another editorial on the same page. However, Shultz' call for negotiation and his condemnation of violence by both the right and the left should also be noted. "The people caught in the middle, between the violence of the extremes, must assert themeselves again — but not by the same barbaric methods they abhor in their opponents. That is why the police, as the instruments of the state, should never be the instigators or perpetuators of violent confrontation, as sadly is the case at present."

Restoring Citizenship

In an third editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* says that the government's decision to restore South African citizenship to residents of the independent homelands only at their written request "is an unethical route: not only does it guarantee less than 100 percent response, but it invites colossal bureaucratic bottlenecks that could delay the process for ages."

Government Tolerant of Maputo Accusations

"The Nkomati Accord may be back on track, as Foreign Minister Pik Botha says, but it is not going anywhere," writes Gerald L'Ange of *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service on the same page. "President Samora Machel's bitter attack on South Africa in Tokyo last week reflects the increasing strains that are being placed on the accord." It seems that "Maputo is speaking with two voices — a soft one in private for Pretoria and a harsh one in public for the rest of the world and for the Mozambican citizens who need some explanation for their Government's inability to crush the rebels," but "Pretoria will have to remember that one of its main reasons for signing the Nkomati Accord was to deny Mozambique to the ANC as a base for insurgency into the Republic." The Frelimo government, on the other hand, "signed the accord largely because it believed it would end South African aid to the rebels and that without this aid they could either be defeated or contained." However, "Frelimo might well take the view now that if the MNR can operate effectively without South African aid there is no point in maintaining the Nkomati Accord, the signing of which damaged its prestige in the rest of Africa and the Third World." "South African analysts, however, think Pretoria's attitude is basically that it doesn't care what government is in charge in Mozambique as long as it bars the ANC." So the "Nkomati Accord and all its potential benefits remain hostage to the MNR — or to the Maputo government's refusal to come to terms with rebels it can probably never defeat militarily."

Citizenship for Blacks

An editorial in the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 June on page 4 says "South African citizenship is to be restored on request to millions on blacks living legally in South Africa who became foreigners with the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei." Although "outsiders might think it churlish of blacks to reject something that looks reasonably good and perhaps well intentioned," the "frustration and anger caused when citizenship was suddenly take away from the people" cannot be discounted. "The best government can do under the circumstances is to go ahead with the new system of uniform identification and let the people reclaim their rights in the process."

'Focus' on Bantu Education

On the same page Sam Mabe in his "Focus" column discusses the problem of "Bantu Education" which caused black pupils throughout the country to rise up against authority in 1976. "Pupils and parents have decided that protests and condemnations cannot change the system without some positive action. They are now thinking of replacing Bantu Education with an 'alternative education' or 'people's education,'" although this has not been clearly defined. Among the criticisms leveled against "Bantu Education" has been the "content of subjects taught and the teaching methods in black schools" which tend to be unrelated to student experiences and that the "present educational system makes pupils less creative in thinking and passive recipients of whatever is imposed on them by the ruling class."

Economic Adjustment Needed

"Ever since the debt standstill last year, South Africans have been waiting and hoping for the restoration of conditions as they existed bfore that time," says Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 4 June in an editorial on page 6. "The hope has proved vain, and the time may have come when it makes more sense to face up to the need for adaptation than to try to recreate a lost world." However, South Africa has "gone a long way to adjusting thanks to the flexible exchange rate policy that allows the value of the rand to reflect the political and economic realities." Now "the task belongs to the economist who must, like it or not, begin with the assumption that South Africa will be starved of capital for as long as anybody can foresee. If this means encouraging the growth of the 'black' — that is, informal — economy, so be it." The only course is to "follow the markets, and to try to cushion the worst effects of an historic change. South Africa's past is — irrevocably — past."

Police Use of Force Condemned

A second editorial on the same page condemns the police assumption that people can be "brought to heel by a good thrashing." "The image sent abroad in recent days by television of South African policemen thrashing young women with sjamboks on the campus of Wits University is bad enough; the effect within the country is surely worse." The government should be aware of the "huge debt of anger and hatred which is thus incurred."

Economy 'Winding Down'

On the same page, economics editor Gerald Prosalendis questions whether the government's economic package has not "run on to the rocks." The government's delay in "announcing concrete proposals demonstrates its lack of urgency in giving an ailing economy a hand at a time when confidence is dwindling rapidly and action is called for to stop the slide." "While supply-side measures — such as across the board tax cuts — are seen to be desirable, the loss of revenue to the state has put paid to any genuine relief from this quarter. Rather the authorities are toying with increased government spending which they see as inevitable anyway, to boost the economy." However, the government's delay is not understandable "especially with the SA economy winding down." Economist Ronnie Bethlehem points out that unemployment, the high level of inflation, and the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments as being "absolutely critical." So there is "genuine fear that with fiscal stimulation SA could find itself in 18 months with no significant surplus on current account, no real recovery in the economy or real GDP growth and an inflation rate of 25 percent." "Unless the powers that be get to grips with the economic realities facing SA and realise that the economic wellbeing of the country is more important than dithering while they score political points, SA will enter a period of slow decay."

CAPE TIMES on Security Bills

In reaction to the attempt by the government to pass the two new security bills in Parliament the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 3 June on page 9 states in an editorial that "they should be scrapped outright." If the bills "go through the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates with their essential provisions intact, both Houses will lose what little remains of their legitimacy in the electorate. And if President Botha rams both bills through, against the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of South Africans, he will stand exposed as scarcely a democrat."

No Respect for Dead

"In the terrible spiral of violence and counter-violence that has gripped the black townships, there is little enough respect shown the living. But in Guguletu at the weekend police showed none for the dead either," says a second editorial on the same page. The police "fired teargas at a funeral procession, forcing pallbearers to abandon four coffins in the road." "Such action was nauseating in its total lack of feeling for the bereaved and their religious observances." It seems that unless both sides "recognize that violence is not the answer, repression and counteraction will not only continue but intensify."

BEELD on Soviet Condemnation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 June says in an editorial on page 10: "One does not have to say much about the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union in South Africa, in the name of 'peace and security' to end its 'terror and violence' against neighboring states. Where the Soviet Union does not apply its state terrorism, it sponsors organizations to do so for it. So the Soviet Union should be the last to break a lance for peace. One can live with hypocrisy but when it goes hand in hand with direct threats, the situation becomes worrying. And that is what Moscow is busy with." The Soviet reaction to South Africa's reprisal attacks was not merely proclaimed to the world, but was delivered to the South African mission at the United Nations, apparently to underline the seriousness of the message. "The protest note said that the South African Government will have to bear full responsibility for future attacks on neighboring states. Does this mean that the Soviet Union is prepared to act as fourth party in the struggle between South Africa, its neighbors, and the ANC? That would be evidence that the ANC is its protege, and that the ANC was hurt in the countries concerned. For what other reasons would Moscow start threatening if if did not have a direct interest? We wonder if the West appreciates the significance of this? The Soviet Union is threatening — and the West is involved with boycotts and other punitive measures to weaken the moderate nucleus, and therefore hope for peaceful reform in South Africa. Must the Kremlin first carry out an attack before the eyes of the West are finally opened?"

Need for Unity Stressed

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 June says in an editorial on page 12: "State President P.W. Botha this weekend put his finger on an very real danger which, in the present threatening circumstances, makes the republic more vulnerable: 'No one is as weak as those divided among themselves,' he said in his Republic Day address. The irony, at the end of the first quarter century of the existence of the Republic of South Africa is that , as the threat against us grows and the test becomes harder, there are signs that the divisions among our own forces are becoming greater and more virulent. While differences are to be expected, the real danger arises when these differences push all reasoning to the background, and when our people allow themselves to be herded into camps by hotheads. The enemies of a free South Africa know the effectiveness of the proven approach of divide and rule. As the state president warned, South Africans must not at this stage underestimate the cunning of our enemies. Rather than strengthening the hand of the enemy at this hour by allowing this division to take hold, we should in all earnestness think about the communality which binds all together who have an interest in the survival of this sovereign republic."

Black-on-Black Violence

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 3 June says: "Barbaric intimidation found a new variation this weekend to the so-called necklace murders when a mob murdered a black policeman by burying him alive. It is possible that the reaction to the gruesome acts of black-on-black violence will be a shrug of the shoulders by whites, especially as they are multiplying to almost daily occurrences. It may be said to be of lesser importance because it does not (yet) threaten the whites themselves; or it can be labeled a black return to barbarism. Such reaction is wrong and dangerous. The kind of violence which is multiplying in the black areas threatens the stability and security of the whole country. The fact that it is happening almost daily is reason for concern, not acceptance. And even though the white is not threatened directly, in the sense that no white victims are claimed, it nevertheless affacts him very closely." This kind of intimidation by lawless mobs has an effect not limited to the black areas. "By this means the revolutionary gains control of the people and the administration of the areas. And by this means they alienate the moderate and the law-abiding blacks from the whites. The whites can no longer sit to one side and overlook the violence under the false comfort that 'they are just exterminating each other. The fates of black and white in this country are too closely intertwined. Ordinary people can make a contribution by working towards improving attitudes, a better understanding at personal level, because the future of this country depends on attitudes."

DIE TRANSVALER on Foreign Pressure

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 3 June says in an editorial on page 16: "South Africa's relations with its traditional friends — if one can still call them that — abroad are once again under great strain. Following the defense force attacks in neighboring state, further sanctions proposals have been presented in the United States. The South African currency is under pressure as a result of overseas fears about left- and right-wing radicalism here at home. And later this week the strain can be worsened when the Commonwealth group of negotiators presents its report on negotiations with the government and the ANC. If it is a negative report, it could dump British-South African relations in the boiling pot." "Both the state president and the minister of foreign affairs have said that South Africa will not allow itself to be bullied by the outside world — even if this leads to greater isolation for us. Most South Africans will agree with this, even if greater suffering and struggling becomes a real danger in the days ahead."

DIE TRANSVALER on ANC

A second editorial on the same page says South Africa is paying a heavy price for believing all these years that the ANC would be exposed, both at home and abroad, as the communist terrorist organization that it is. The country's problem is the totally distorted image of the true face of the ANC, not only overseas, but apparently in the republic as well. The excuse could be made that this country's information campaign to expose the ANC failed but such a campaign is now urgently needed to help bolster the republic's credibility. "The brochure *Talking With the ANC* which was issued yesterday by the Department of Information could have the disadvantage that it is a government publica-

tion. The brochure should be followed by an aggressive campaign to tear the mask off the barbarous face of the ANC."

DIE VADERLAND on Shultz Statement

On page 8, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 June states in an editorial that the appeal by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for U.S. companies to remain in South Africa will win him approval here. The reason disinvestment and sanctions would have disastrous effects are all too apparent in South Africa, and it is pleasing that the U.S. secretary of state explained all this at a public occasion. "Seeing that the Reagan administration has committed itself to constructive engagement and against sanctions, it ought also to be in Mr Shultz' party political interests to explain these facts to his voting public. It would be even better if he pointed out to them that this government is engaged in real reform. In that way he could make a strong case that his goverment's policy is bearing fruit. It is also to be welcomed that Mr Shultz is aware of the ANC's violence — even though he does not want to name the organization — and of the violence perpetrated by lawless and revolutionary elements in the black areas. However, earlier he had condemned the South African raids on ANC targets in neighboring states, and this week he tarred our police and prison authorities with the same brush as the comrades and terrorists. We believe that he felt compelled to do so on account of the anti-South African climate. But we cannot accept that as justified. Indeed, it comes across as very paternalistic, as though the United States can deal with this matter just as a parent orders his children to stop fighting. It is naive to pretend that the violence will end once the security forces stop trying to combat it. At the same time, his version creates the impression of violent chaos in South Africa...which will not contribute to giving U.S. companies confidence to remain here."

RAPPORT on Republic Day

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 1 June says in an editorial on page 10 that "the 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa was not celebrated as an official and magnificent occasion yesterday as one would have expected in normal circumstances." A celebration like the one held in 1966 when the late Dr Verwoerd addressed a crowd at the Voortrekker Monument's amphitheater would not have served the interests of South Africa and its people. There is so much polarization in the country that, in view of the security risk, it would have been unwise to celebrate on a large scale. "What should have been a symbol of unity would probably have been a show of our division." "We must work harder at creating a new South Africa where community loyalties and values are more important, and in which everyone can celebrate together."

Bannings Not Solution

"Fearful as the Government clearly is about what may happen on and around June 16, banning all gatherings is not the solution. Our fear is that it could even be provocative," says Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 June in an editorial on page 16. "Some groups have said that they will not regard themselves as bound by the order and others, seeking primarily to commemorate a deeply emotional anniversary, will find that a peaceful meeting cannot remain so because the police will be obliged to disperse them." Although "townships are in ferment" and "hotheads may try to use the occasion to promote indiscriminate mayhem" which places the government in a dilemma, to try to wish the problem away by edict is not the solution. "People under pressure need an outlet. Gatherings provide it. To remove the safety valve is to invite unpredictable explosions." Although the "potential for violence on June 16 is real," banning meetings does not minimize it. It is hoped that the "heavy hand" of the minister of law and order will not deepen the crisis on June 16.

Police Provoke Campus Violence

"This week's message from the vice-chancellor of Wits University was needed, perhaps even overdue," says another editorial on the same page. "The police must stop the harassment and arrest of students and academics, said Professor Karl Tober, and keep off the university campus." Police have moved "unbidden on to university territory in pursuits of alleged threats to law and order" causing "tensions and anger" and "some attacks on police and protests spilling off campus." It is hoped that the urgent meeting called for by Professor Tober with the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police "will bear fruit."

Booklet Boosts ANC Standing

On the same page John D'Oliveira discusses the effects of the governemnt publication of the booklet *Talking With the ANC*. Although some believe that the government's picture is "based on selective quotes from ANC literature, broadcasts and leaders' statements" and others that the ANC "is controlled by reasonable men forced into violence by the Government's intransigence" the the point is that the government has to come to terms "with the real leaders of South Africa's black majority." "If the ANC as it is now constituted really does represent the collective will of South Africa's black people" the government will have to deal with the organization sooner or later, "no matter how 'good' or 'bad' Mr Oliver Tambo and his top echelon may be." "It is a historical truth that the longer this process takes, the worse the whites' negotiating position will be." The government should demystify the organization by "unbanning it, by offering to talk to its leaders, by releasing Nelson Mandela, by allowing all and sundry to quote what the ANC says. In short to expose the ANC to harsh public scrutiny." However, this does not mean that "attemps to organise violent action should not bring down on the organisers the full weight of the law." "Mr Botha must remember Mr Vorster's words and he must speak to those people who are 'thrust upwards by the political process,' whether he likes them or not, whether he likes what they stand for or whether he does not." The publication of the booklet might confirm the fears of the whites "of what will happen under an ANC government" but it "will do little to erode whatever support the ANC has among black people. It may well have the opposite effect."

Indecision Over Security Bills

Political correspondent David Braun says on page 17 that "the Coloured and Indian parties have effectively thrown a spanner into the parliamentary works through indecision over whether to support two draft security laws giving the police wider emergency powers." The government's attempt in passing the bills through Parliament to become law before 16 June has been "frustrated." "The coloured and Indian parties have reached a political crossroads" as the bills are viewed as "instruments to prop up apartheid. Coloured and Indian MPs are painfully aware of the connotations of their support — that is why many resist them even though, privately, they may agree they are necessary."

CITIZEN on AMCHAM Proposals

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 June on page 6 comments in an editorial on the document requested by the Social Justice Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) which proposes "civil disobedience as part of a programme 'for easing life' of Black employees of American companies." Frank Lubke, president of AMCHAM in South Africa said that "the decision to back civil disobedience was part of AMCHAM's strategy to come out against injustices in South Africa. 'We have a social conscience.' Now he says that AMCHAM's board of governors never endorsed the proposals, and that the document was sent out to member companies for their information 'without any specific recommendation or endorsement of the proposals.'" "If there was no intention of backing or encouraging civil disobedience, why circulate the document?" It is certain that the government "will not tolerate any breaking of the law by foreign firms" and "if any American firms encourage or take part in civil disobedience, there is only one thing to tell them and that is: Get out of South Africa. We don't need you here."

SOWETAN on Proposed Security Bills

Commenting on the Public Safety Amendment and Internal Security Bills now before parliament, the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 June says on page 6 that "the proposed get-tough legislation will in effect complement the attitude that the police are already displaying in the townships. The reasons for this may include the desire by the Government to assure its rightwing elements that it can get the situation under control." However, "there is no need for the Bills now before Parliament to be passed. The State has already got sufficient powers to handle any forms of unrest." "More repressive measures will do nothing to sort out the causes fo the unrest. Such short-term measures address symptoms and not causes of the violence."

Freedom on Campus

"Last week's police activity on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand looked suspiciously like the continuation of a years-long vendetta between the authorities and an institution pledged to uphold the ideals of good old-fashioned liberalism," says a page six editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 June. The right to "freedom of speech, opinion and association" have been "anathema to a sucession of governments, all by the same party, which have not tolerated any deviation from the narrow confines of their beliefs." "And time and again ministers of State have called in the police to stifle these protests and to harass student leaders who have refused to conform to the rigidities of a system which dare not admit criticism." As a "university exists primarily to pursue knowledge, and only second- arily to encourage thought by young minds," the fact that "an atmosphere of free inquiry encourages dispute should surprise nobody; it is intended to do so." Police should only intervene when "in the opinion of the university authorities, demonstrations go to the point of endangering life or property, or when they exceed the capacity of university security staff to keep reasonable order," and then they should be equipped with shields and riot gear to play a "patient game."

Government Duplicity

"Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and many officials beneath him whimper frequently about the reluctance of the 'private sector' (from which they seem to exclude such former and unprepossessing members as the Minister himself) to invest," another editorial says. "At the same time, without perceiving any contradiction, they thrust themselves into the marketplace to interfere with a minor detail of innovative marketing such as Pick'n'Pay's petrol discount coupons." "So long as the clerks hold the whip hand, a wise man may be tempted to keep his money in sock."

Tougher Measures From Britain

Johan Battersby reports from London in *BUSINESS DAY* on page 6 that pressure might make Britain "fall in line with the rest of Europe and impose a visa regime on SA passport holders and terminate the double taxation agreement which exempts British nationals from paying British taxes when doing business in SA" a measure which would amount to a "form of indirect disinvestment." However, the report of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) which will give an "assessment of its efforts at promoting dialogue and the prospects for dialogue in the future" will be "crucial in determining the scale and nature of further sanctions." The most likely scenario would appear to be a carefully-worded combination of further targeted sanctions and leaving open of the dialogue door. Therefore it is "possible that SA could be facing a mandatory package of targeted sanctions at the Security Council by the end of the year. But even a limited Commonwealth package of tougher measures could have a disastrous impact on flagging investor confidence in the SA economy. Either way a fully-fledged siege economy looks perilously close."

CAPE TIMES Views Government Interference

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 4 June comments in an editorial on page 8 on the government's edict banning discount petrol. "Apart from economic arguments, there is another reason for concern. The Supreme Court decided in March that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs had acted beyomd his powers in trying to cut off supplies to Pick'n'Pay. Now the minister has acted in terms of the same section then challenged. Surely, if the law is inadequate, the proper course is to amend the law in Parliament, after proper debate? That would be more satisfactory than trying to evade a Supreme Court ruling by issuing yet another edict."

Government Actions Observed

"Grave warnings have come to the Botha government in the last day or two from high personages of the conservative and well-disposed British and American governments, pointing to the damaging consequences of Pretoria's newly adopted tough-it-out line of policy" says another editorial on the same page. "As June 16 approaches, the Botha government's actions in the next week or two could have an important influence on British and American perceptions of the South African future. Draconian security measures may reassure a troubled Nationalist electorate. Abroad, they strengthen the impression of a weak government which has lost its sense of direction and needs martial-law powers to keep the peace and govern the country."

Appeal to Moderate South Africans

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 June says in an editorial on page 18: "It seems South Africa's overseas enemies are tightening the noose around our necks. The uninformed may have

expected the oppositive. Was it not just the other day that President Reagan put the 'mad dog' Al-Qadhdhafi in his place? And in this paper yesterday we reported that the iron lady is wavering under the pressure for further sanctions against South Africa, and that race violence is increasing in Britain. But then, South Africa is accustomed to different standards being applied to it; to being kicked rather than being understood." An appeal is made to moderates in the country that "South Africa has never needed its children as it does now — but as one people, not the clashing groups which will hasten our fall. The state president put it like this on Saturday at Stal Square: 'There is no one as weak as those divided among themselves.' The late Dr Malan's motto was: 'Bring together those who belong together.' No one would claim that that old statesman's words were applicable to us at present especially not among those far right circles. Which is why we say in the words of Gideon to Joshua at Gilgal: 'Do not leave us in the lurch at this time.' The drastic steps announced yesterday by Minister Louis le Grange are overwhelming proof that there is no time to flirt with people who live in flights of the imagination."

AMCHAM Action Condemned

A second editorial states "foreign interference in South Africa's internal problems is a fact. In most cases it is unasked for, but there are groups which, although naive, meant well and certainly have made a contribution towards change. Until recently, the American Chamber of Commerce could have been included among the latter. Could, because now the chamber has taken itself along a dangerous path by endorsing civil disobedience as though it would improve the lot of the black employee. That certain existing measures make the existence of black workers difficult is not in dispute, nor the need to get rid of these measures. Rather, it is the defiant, undermining methods to bring about change. We find it highly irregular that this organization should take unto itself the right to preach, here and now, transgression of the law, when it would never consider doing the same in America. The view on this controversial issue as expressed in the latest issue of *DE REBUS*, the journal of the law association, needs to be considered: 'The assumption that citizens are free to perpetrate criminal transgression when they are of the opinion that it is in the public interest is in conflict with the authority of the law and parliamentary democracy.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Expresses Pessimism Over RSA Solution

MB051627 Dakar PANA in English 1505 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 5 June (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today voiced his pessimism over the resolution of the South African problem which he said is bound to explode very soon. Speaking in an interview with Gunter Kaizer, the religious department consultant for eastern, central and southern Africa, President Kaunda said there is no way the racial problem of South Africa will be solved if the regime continues to be supported by the powerful Western forces. President Kaunda said the people in the southern region are in a very precarious position with a number of strong forces acting against them and unless the misguided nations of these Western nations change their stance there will be a holocaust in the region which will engulf everyone.

He dismissed the United States' call for constructive engagement in South Africa as useless and called for mandatory sanctions and pressure that will force the Botha regime to abolish the apartheid policy. President Kaunda said any thinking person who was not racially inclined could not refuse to implement sanctions, adding that although blacks will suffer more from disinvestment, [words indistinct] certainly better. He said the Reagan and Thatcher administrations stand was outdated and based purely on racial lines because if it was the whites who were dying from South Africa's terrorist activities sanctions would have been imposed long ago.

On South Africa's three pronged raid into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe last month President Kaunda said he was not impressed with the condemations and sympathies voiced by the Western countries because words alone would not get anyone anywhere. He said paying lip service to the southern African problem was not enough because time was running out, the South Africans needed the United States, Britain, France and West Germany in action if the looming catastrophe was to be averted.

ZIMBABWE

Muzenda Says RSA 'Terrorism' Will Be Punished

MB050953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 5, SAPA — South African "terrorism" would not go unpunished by those at whom it was directed, the Zimbabwe deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said in Harare today. ZIANA reports he told a police passing-out parade that Zimbabwe, along with Zambia and Botswana, had been victims of attacks from the "evil and murderous" Pretoria regime which had resulted in the deaths of refugees and a footballer. "These departed souls will not help (State President Mr P.W.) Botha in his oppression and enslavement of our brothers and sisters in South Africa," said Mr Muzenda. "The terrorism of South Africa will not go unpunished by those at whom it is directed. I am confident that the Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] will not be found wanting in its every endeavour to eradicate, in conjuction with other security forces, the menace of aggression by Botha and his Boer racists of peace-loving people in the Frontline States."

He said some members of ZRP, including some in senior ranks, had disappointed the nation with their lack of devotion to duty, greed and moral laxity. It was therefore important for all policemen to "rededicate themselves and ensure that they act in a conscientous, honest and loyal manner," ZIANA quoted him as saying. Mr Muzenda said it was crucial for policemen to win the hearts and minds of the people in order to obtain their full cooperation in the prevention and detention of crime.